

Iran dismisses G-7 criticism

NICOSIA (R) — Iran on Monday brushed aside criticism by the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial powers over its attitude towards "terrorism," saying economic interests made ties with Iran indispensable for G-7 members like Germany and Japan. Foreign Ministry spokesman Mahmoud Mohammadi, quoted by Iran's IRNA news agency, said Iran opposed "terrorism" anywhere in the world and accused unnamed G-7 countries of backing "terrorist agents" of the Iraq-based Mujahideen-e-Khalq opposition group. Tehran Radio said Britain and the United States had led efforts to condemn Iran at the G-7 summit in Naples, Italy. It reported that the British charge d'affaires was summoned to the foreign ministry to hear a protest over renewed British charges that Tehran supported the Irish Republican Army (IRA). British officials at the summit said on Saturday Prime Minister John Major, angry over Tehran's alleged links with the IRA which fights to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, had persuaded the other leaders to condemn Iran. Tehran denies the charge which was first raised in April.

Volume 18 Number 5659

AMMAN TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1994. SAFAR 3, 1415

Price: Jordan 150 Fils

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation



Rockets hit Kabul during OIC meeting

KABUL (AP) — Enemy shells blew out the windows of the presidential palace where the secretary general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) was talking peace with Afghanistan's besieged president Monday. Bodyguards scurried for cover while talks in a back room of the old stone palace went on uninterrupted between Hamid Al Ghabid, the OIC secretary general, and President Burhanuddin Rabbani. There were no injuries in the hour-long attack. Mr. Ghabid is trying to broker a peace agreement between Afghanistan's rival factions, who have been battling for power since they together overthrew the communists in 1992. The latest and bloodiest battle is between Mr. Rabbani and his arch rival, Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who staged an unsuccessful coup last January. Since then Mr. Hekmatyar has besieged the city demanding Mr. Rabbani's resignation in exchange for peace. Mr. Rabbani blamed Hekmatyar for the attack on the palace. Mr. Hekmatyar was not immediately available for comment. Mr. Hekmatyar was to meet Mr. Ghabid on Tuesday.

Yemeni cabinet to meet in Aden

ADEN (Agencies) — Officials from Yemen's northern-based government arrived here Monday for a meeting aimed at restoring law and order to this southern city plagued by post-war looting, officials said.

The first government meeting since the north won a two-month war against southern separatists last week will take place on Wednesday, they said.

The delegation was led by the vice president of the presidential council, Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani and included Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Ans as well as several other ministers.

Mr. Abdul Ghani told reporters that "the priority is to consolidate security" and return things to normal by getting the administration and police back to work.

The police has been called on to replace the northern army which started its withdrawal from the south's bases on Sunday.

He added that the interior ministry "would take severe measures against those looting public property."

Unidentified armed gangs have looted stores and public buildings since Aden fell to northern troops on Thursday following a month-long siege and as southern leaders fled the country (see page 2).

Mr. Abdul Ghani said there had been no arrests among Aden residents, denying statements by exiled southern leaders.

Officials said the cabinet, headed by a caretaker prime minister since President Ali Abdullah Saleh sacked the previous prime minister who supported the separatist southern cause, would remain in session in the city for 10 days.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

Iryani carries reply message

AMMAN (J.T.) — Yemeni Planning Minister Abdul Karim Al Iryani said Monday his country deeply appreciates Jordan's stand during the Yemeni crisis and the medical assistance the Kingdom extended to the Yemeni people.

Winding up a two-day visit to Jordan, Dr. Iryani said Yemen's appreciation of the Kingdom's stand was contained in a verbal message he conveyed to His Majesty King Hussein at the Royal Court.

The envoy said he was carrying a reply message to Yemeni President Ali Abdallah Saleh from King Hussein.

The meeting at the Royal Court was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and Royal Court officials.

Dr. Iryani was meanwhile quoted as warning that any effort by Gulf Arab countries to interfere in his country's affairs could destabilise the region.

The government last week

had declared an amnesty covering all southern secessionists. Most of the 3,000 southern prisoners of war have been freed, northern officers have said.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was quoted on Monday as saying the conflict in Yemen was not over despite the victory of government forces over a secessionist force in the south.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden said there has been no evidence of reprisals, the diplomats reported Monday that at least two southern officials who did not flee the country were captured and killed by northern troops.

Saleh Mounasir Siyali, the former southern governor of Aden and a member of the secessionist ruling council, was captured and shot dead by northern soldiers, said the diplomats.

Saleh Abdullah Muthana, a former transport minister in the south's pre-1990 unification government, was set on fire by northern troops, said the diplomats.

The move was seen by Yemenis as a gesture to reassure southerners defeated after two months of civil war that they remained central to the concerns of the Samad-based government.

Western diplomats in Sanaa said many of 17 foreign consulates in Aden had been looted since northern forces took over the city Thursday.

Although representatives

Middle East News

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1994

Hebron leaders want to be next for autonomy

By Haitham Hamad
The Associated Press

HEBRON, the West Bank — Chafing under the 53rd day of Israeli-imposed curfew this year, Hebron civic leaders charged Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat on Sunday with neglecting the troubled city, saying it should be the next to gain autonomy.

"In order to save Hebron, it must be next after Gaza and Jericho," said Hashem Natshe, the head of the Chamber of Commerce.

Tension escalated sharply Thursday night, when Palestinians killed a 17-year-old Israeli girl from the neighbouring Kiryat Arba settlement in a drive-by shooting.

Settler protests quickly escalated into a confrontation with the army that many view as a test case of whether the government can control the settlers.

The army placed Arab Hebron under curfew, meaning Palestinians must remain indoors, barred from working and their shopping limited to two hours daily.

Those breaking the curfew face immediate arrest. Army officials would not say when the curfew would be lifted.

"We cannot blame just the Israeli soldiers and Jewish settlers," said Mr. Natshe, head of the local branch of the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas, that opposes the peace accord. "Arafat is also responsible for this situation."

Mr. Arafat made a historic return to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jenicho last week, six weeks after Israel handed the areas over to Palestinian self-rule.

Most of the West Bank remains under Israeli occupation. Hebron, the only town where Jews and Arabs live side by side, creates the most tension and will be the most difficult geographic area for spreading self-rule.

Hebron Mayor Mustafa Natshe, a distant relative of Hashem Natshe, said he asked PLO negotiators to raise Hebron with their Israeli counterparts when talks on extending self-rule in the West Bank resume in Cairo Monday.

Israel will propose expanding self-rule to Arabs in the West Bank, Israeli reporters said Sunday.

But Mr. Mustafa Natshe remained pessimistic.

"No one can convince the people in the city that Israel is serious about peace. Not even Arafat can do that anymore," said the mayor, appointed this year with Mr. Arafat's approval. "Under the eyes of the Israeli soldiers, fanatic settlers frighten and terrify the entire city."

The Israeli army said the curfew was to prevent friction between the city's 110,000 Palestinians and 180,000 Israelis. But the Palestinians see it as collective punishment.

Even worse, Mayor Natshe said, was the 40-day curfew imposed after Jewish settler Baruch Gold-

stein massacred more than 30 worshippers in a Hebron mosque on Feb. 25. He asked why Palestinians should have suffered for the crime.

"(Prime Minister Yitzhak) Rabin must know that as long as the settlers remain in Hebron, the cycle of blood will continue," Mr. Natshe said.

Israeli troops have killed 17 Hebron Palestinians in clashes this year. Another 100 Palestinians suffered shooting wounds. Four Israelis have been killed in the area, besides Goldstein, who worshippers bludgeoned to death after he opened fire.

On Sunday, the city under curfew was deserted except for Israeli army patrols.

The over 100 observers from Norway, Denmark and Italy placed in Hebron as part of PLO demands after the massacre moved around the town but could do nothing to get the curfew lifted.

"Hamas salutes those who carried out the Hebron attack," read one slogan scrawled on a Hebron wall. "Down with the Gaza-Jericho accord," other graffiti read.

After Thursday's killing, settlers burned Arab fields and smashed car-windshields. At least 12 families moved into a new Kiryat Arba neighbourhood that the government had deliberately kept empty as part of its freeze on settlement.

Squatters quit

AFP adds: Hardline Jewish settlers who took over unsold apartments in Kiryat Arba began to leave peacefully on Monday after the army threatened to evict them, military officials said.

The withdrawal is taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in a few hours," one military official said.

The withdrawal was taking place without trouble and should be finished in

Crown Prince to open Zakat symposium

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan today opens a symposium on Zakat (alms for the poor) and social solidarity in Islam.

The Crown Prince will deliver a keynote speech at the opening session of the meeting which will discuss working papers on the contemporary concept of Zakat, financing social solidarity in Islam, the legitimacy of investing Zakat funds and the prospects of establishing an international Zakat institution.

This is the third symposium

Government to purchase U.S. staples, tobacco

AMMAN (Petra) — The government Monday announced that it will purchase wheat, rice, dry milk and tobacco from the United States.

A statement issued following a regular Cabinet session said the government formed a delegation led by the Ministry of Supply secretary general to travel to the U.S. to negotiate the wheat purchase.

The delegation will also announce tenders for the purchase of American rice and dried milk and negotiate the purchase of cigarettes, according to the statement.

The Council of Ministers also approved the formation of a delegation to negotiate with Romania the implementation of a Jordanian-Romanian agreement on roads. The delegation will be led by the Ministry of Transport secret-

ary general who will also discuss with the Romanian side a possible reduction of fees on Jordanian trucks passing through Romania on their way to Europe, the statement said.

The Council of Ministers announced its approval to host a conference in Amman by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to discuss rural development in the Near East region.

It also announced that Jordan would attend the executive council meetings of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) to be held in late July, and formed a Jordanian delegation to take part in a regional meeting by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Bahrain next October. The delegation is to be led by Minister of Health Aref Batayneh.

'Spain is ready to finance rural development projects'

AMMAN (Petra) — The Spanish government has expressed readiness to help finance a Jordanian project for rural development and another to develop one of the Kingdom's tourism schemes, according to Minister of Planning Hisham Al Khatib.

Speaking Monday upon his return from a visit to Spain, where he led Jordan's side to the Jordanian-Spanish Committee, the minister said the two sides reviewed areas where Spain can provide Jordan with technical assistance in promoting the rehabilitation of the handicapped, combating drug addiction and training personnel in industry-related fields.

Furthermore, discussion covered the implementation of a Jordanian-Spanish cultural agreement which covers the sectors of education, higher education, archaeology, sports and youth information, social development and health, according to Dr. Khatib.

During the visit to Madrid, Mr. Khatib met with Spain's foreign minister and discussed with him bilateral relations and Spain's role in the Middle East peace process.

Dr. Khatib said he met with representatives of Spain's industrial sector and outlined to them incentives offered to investors in the Kingdom's economic and industrial schemes.

He said that he invited Spanish businesspersons to Jordan for a close-hand study of the investment climate and talks with Jordanian business persons.

Dr. Khatib was accompanied on the trip by representatives of the ministries of finance, industry and trade and planning.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

TV5 PROGRAMME

★ Programme entitled "Geopolis" transmitted by TV5 Europe Station at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.

★ American film entitled "The Dead Poets Society" at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabel Amman at 7:30 p.m.

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

★ ABC News Highlights and MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour at the American Center at 5:00 p.m.

PIANO RECITAL

★ Piano recital at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

★ Exhibition of paintings by Omar Hamdan Shahuan at Darat Al Funun of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabel Luweibdeh. Also showing "permanent" exhibition of 56 Arab contemporary artists (Tel. 643251/2).

★ Plastic art exhibition by Hussein Da'ssah at the Phoenix Gallery for Culture and Art (Tel. 695291).

★ Exhibition entitled "Arab Artists in France" at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts, Jabel Luweibdeh, off Al Muntazah Circle (Tel. 630128).

★ Sculpture and ceramic exhibition by Iraqi artist Laith Al Turk at the Orfali Art Gallery in Umm Utheina (Tel. 826932).

★ Exhibition by plastic artist Kheiri Harzallah at the Jordanian Plastic Association in Shmeisani (Tel. 699914).

★ Exhibition by artist Bishara Al Najjar at the Orient Gallery for Fine Arts, Gardens Str. (Tel. 698513).

★ Painting exhibition by Iraqi painters "The Pioneers Group" at Al Ain Art Gallery — Wadi Saqra (Tel. 644451).

★ Painting exhibition by artist George Bahjouri at Al Balqa Art Gallery (Tel. 720677).

U.N. survey finds status of Jordanian women relatively high compared to other Arab countries

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The general status of Jordanian women is relatively high when compared with other Arab countries in the region, and the Kingdom ranks among the highest in female adult literacy rate, a U.N. survey has found.

The survey, conducted by the Amman-based U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and made available to the Jordan Times ahead of formal release in September, found that 70 per cent of all Jordanian women over the age of 15 are literate compared with 62 per cent in 1985.

The Kingdom ranked third in adult literacy rate among women after the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with 77 per cent and Lebanon with 73 per cent.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: Tunisia 67.1 years, Algeria 65.6 years, Libya 62.4, Morocco 60.9, Sudan 51.2, Djibouti 48.3, Mauritania 47.4 and Somalia 46.4.)

Number of children per mother stood at 5.8 in Jordan and Iraq compared with 7.3 in Yemen, 6.8 in Oman, 6.5 in Saudi Arabia, 6.3 in Syria, 4.6 in the UAE, 4.5 in Qatar, 4.2 in Egypt, 3.8 in Kuwait and Bahrain and 3.2 in Lebanon.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: seven in Somalia, 6.6 in Djibouti, 6.5 in Libya and Mauritania, 5.9 in Sudan, five in Algeria, 4.2 in Morocco and 3.6 in Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Shmeisani cultural nights to continue despite merchants' petition — mayor

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Municipality plans to continue its weekly, open-air cultural event in the Shmeisani district despite protests by local merchants and restaurants owners, according to Amman Mayor Mamdouh Al Abbadi.

Dr. Abbadi told the Jordan Times Monday that a commercial section of the district will be shut off to vehicles between 7:00 p.m. and midnight each Thursday.

of education, secondary school enrolment for girls is almost equal to that of boys in Bahrain, Jordan and Kuwait.

"What is interesting to note is that in Kuwait, Bahrain and Jordan, more girls are enrolled in the tertiary level than boys," it added. There are 118 Jordanian girls in the tertiary level of education to every 97 Jordanian boys, it said.

Life expectancy at birth is cited in the survey as one of the key indicators of women's access to health care. The rate stood at 67.3 years in Jordan compared with 74.6 in Kuwait, 73.3 in Saudi Arabia, 71 in Bahrain, 70.8 in the UAE, 69.6 in Qatar, 69.1 in Oman, 66.4 in Syria, 65.7 in Iraq, 60.9 in Egypt and 52.4 in Yemen, the least developed country among ESCWA members.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: Tunisia 67.1 years, Algeria 65.6 years, Libya 62.4, Morocco 60.9, Sudan 51.2, Djibouti 48.3, Mauritania 47.4 and Somalia 46.4.)

Number of children per mother stood at 5.8 in Jordan and Iraq compared with 7.3 in Yemen, 6.8 in Oman, 6.5 in Saudi Arabia, 6.3 in Syria, 4.6 in the UAE, 4.5 in Qatar, 4.2 in Egypt, 3.8 in Kuwait and Bahrain and 3.2 in Lebanon.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: seven in Somalia, 6.6 in Djibouti, 6.5 in Libya and Mauritania, 5.9 in Sudan, five in Algeria, 4.2 in Morocco and 3.6 in Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

Maternal mortality rate stood at 48 for every 100,000 births in Jordan compared with 800 in Yemen, 140 in Syria, 120 in Egypt and Iraq, 41 in Saudi Arabia, 19 in Bahrain and six in Kuwait. It was not immediately clear how accurate a comparison could be since the figure for Jordan did not indicate the relevant year while other figures were designated as related to 1980-1991.

(Comparable figures for non-ESCWA Arab countries were: 1,100 in Somalia, 550 in Sudan, 300 in Morocco, 140 in Algeria, and 70 in Libya and Tunisia.)

The survey found that the Jordanian workforce was 23 per cent of the total population in 1990-1992.

The female component of the labour force was 10 per cent. This compares with 29 per cent in Egypt, 27 per cent in Lebanon, 24 per cent in Kuwait, 18 per cent in Bahrain and Syria, 13 per cent in Oman, eight per cent in Qatar and Saudi Arabia and

six per cent in the UAE.

In Jordan, 10 per cent of the female workforce were employed in agriculture, industrial and services sectors in addition to the traditional "female-labelled jobs."

"However, breakthroughs are being discerned as women enter new fields which were traditionally reserved for men as the police force, law and law enforce-

ment, and engineering...." it said.

In Jordan, 10 per cent of the female workforce were employed in agriculture, industrial and services sectors in addition to the traditional "female-labelled jobs."

"However, breakthroughs are being discerned as women enter new fields which were traditionally reserved for men as the police force, law and law enforce-

ment and engineering...." it said.

In Jordan, 10 per cent of the female workforce were employed in agriculture, industrial and services sectors in addition to the traditional "female-labelled jobs."

"However, breakthroughs are being discerned as women enter new fields which were traditionally reserved for men as the police force, law and law enforce-



Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday chairs a workshop for NGOs on population and development (Petra photo)

Queen chairs population, development workshop

AMMAN (Petra) — At a workshop chaired by Her Majesty Queen Noor to prepare for the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in September, Minister of Labour Khaled Ghazawi Monday said that the high rate of

migrations have rendered current plans and policies on dealing with unemployment and poverty obsolete and created significant pressure on health, education and social services, said the minister.

Minister of Social Development Mohammad Sqour said the ultimate goal of a developmental programme is ending poverty and attaining social justice. Population and natural resources are essential elements in development and one can not be considered in isolation of the other, said Dr. Sqour.

The meeting was attended by representatives of Jordanian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerned with population issues in the country.

The high growth rate of

births from 5.8 in 1985 to 4.8 in 1990 has put a strain on the economy and environment, said Dr. Ghazawi.

Addressing the opening session of a symposium on public involvement in creating forests and pasture lands, Mr. Abu Orabi said that only 0.85 per cent of the total area of Jordan is covered by trees.

The ministry plans to plant forests on at least 139,000 hectares, but has so far succeeded only in planting trees.



World News

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1994 5



MARKING THE BORDER: A Russian soldier carries a pack of barbed wire, as the poles lay behind him on the Russo-Estonian border in Pskov region. Russian border-guards are marking preparations to mark the border. Russian troops will leave eastern Germany and Latvia as planned by the end of August but there are still problems about Estonia, Russian President Boris Yeltsin said in Naples, Italy, Sunday at the end of the Group of Seven summit. "We have already withdrawn our troops from Lithuania. By Aug. 31 we will leave Germany and Latvia. In Estonia the situation is more difficult, because of violation of minority rights," Mr. Yeltsin

Hutu moderate: Rwanda rebels must not seek revenge

BRUSSELS (R) — Hutu moderate Faustin Twagiramungu, who hopes to take over as Rwandan prime minister this week, said Monday that victory by the rebels should lead to reconciliation and not revenge.

"The total victory by the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) should not provide an occasion for revenge, but rather one for national reconciliation," Mr. Twagiramungu told a news conference in Brussels.

"The credibility of the RPF will depend on whether it starts to collaborate with all of those who want to rebuild their country and reject a cultural policy based on hate and exclusion," he added.

Mr. Twagiramungu told Reuters he would be leaving Brussels for Africa later Monday and hoped to be in the Rwandan capital Kigali by Thursday at the latest.

"I will be meeting all the different groups in Kigali (to form a new government)," he added.

The Tutsi-led RPF which has been fighting Hutu-dominated forces of the former government, announced last week it planned to form a new government with Mr. Twagiramungu at its head.

He had been designated prime minister in a transitional government but never took office because the RPF and the government failed to implement a peace agreement reached last August in Arusha, Tanzania.

Mr. Twagiramungu reiterated earlier remarks that the former ruling party, the MRND (National Republican Movement for Development and Democracy), would not be included in a new government.

"This party formed militias, armed them and conducted massacres and the genocide in Rwanda. The MRND violated the ethical code to which it had subscribed (under the Arusha Accord)," he said.

"The extremists who organised and programmed the Rwandan apocalypse are not any different from the Nazis and should be treated as

such, from all points of view," he said.

Outlining challenges for a new government, Mr. Twagiramungu said it would have to establish who was responsible for the genocide in Rwanda, which has claimed over 500,000 lives since April.

In addition, more than three million displaced people would have to be returned to their homes as soon as possible and economic activity relaunched in the war-ravaged country.

He said the new government would quickly make contact with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other financial bodies to examine the country's debt problem.

Health issues such as sanitation and preventing the spread of epidemics also needed urgent attention.

"Faced by this enormous task, I invite in the name of my people, the international organisations and especially non-governmental organisations to help Rwanda to find some stability," he said.

France should have intervened in Rwanda as early as April, Mr. Twagiramungu said.

"On the 7th (April) people were being killed without

anyone intervening. It was incredible. It's good thing that the French have come to give humanitarian aid, but it might be a little late," he said.

The ethnic bloodbath in Rwanda between the majority Hutus and the minority Tutsis began when President Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu, died in a suspect aircraft on April 6.

The Arusha Accord was signed between the Rwandan government and the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front after nearly three years of civil war but was not completely implemented and the transitional government was never sworn in.

Mr. Twagiramungu told the French daily: "The figure of half a million dead in the massacres has been given by non-governmental organisations present in the country such as the Red Cross and the (U.N.) High Commissioner for Refugees."

"But," he added, "as these bandits and assassins had the freedom of the hills, I presume the final count might be much higher. These estimates seem credible but, unfortunately, we will never know exactly how many died in this genocide."

France's prime minister and foreign minister were

conducting lightning visit to the United Nations Monday to convince members that U.N. troops need to get to Rwanda quickly so French forces can be withdrawn.

France not only wants to pull its troops out by the end of the month or shortly after that but make sure humanitarian supplies are sent immediately to hundreds of thousands of refugees, mainly Hutus, pouring into a safe zone set up by French troops in southwestern Rwanda and nearby areas.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Foreign Minister Alain Juppe were to arrive on a morning Concorde flight and plan to take the same aircraft back about four hours later.

Before Mr. Balladur addresses the Council, the two ministers were expected to see Secretary-General Boutros Ghali. They were also expected to meet peacekeeping officials as well as Peter Hansen, the U.N. undersecretary-general for humanitarian affairs.

Mr. Juppe said almost 900,000 refugees fleeing the advancing Rwanda Patriotic Front were pouring into France's safe haven and called the situation "catastrophic."



A French paratrooper evacuates a Tutsi woman and her child from the western Rwandan region of Kibuye to protect them against fighting between the Rwandan Patriotic Front and government troops and massacres, mostly perpetrated by Hutu militiamen (AFP photo)

Oil strike pushes Nigeria towards paralysis

LAGOS (R) — Nigerian commuters faced a second week of hardship Monday with a strike by blue collar oil workers demanding the release of detained politician Moshood Abiola showing no sign of easing.

Some oil industry sources forecast virtual paralysis from Tuesday when the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGASSAN) is expected to throw its weight behind striking junior oil workers.

"We are looking at a total shutdown of Nigeria," one said.

Traffic was light in the usually vibrant metropolis of Lagos, Nigeria's commercial nerve centre. Thousands of commuters trudged to work with fuel-starved public buses either parked at terminals or at petrol stations.

"Not one of my staff has come in this morning," said Vincent Dosumu, owner of a printing shop in the Latiqi area of the city.

Queues for petrol at num-

bered stations still selling fuel further lengthened while many outlets went dry and shut down.

"Diesel is very scarce and that is what most of the big commuter buses use," said a fuel station operator.

"If the strike continues no one will be on the road this time next week," he added.

Transport fares have shot up so steeply it makes no sense for low-income workers to pay them.

The commuter woes come on top of spiralling prices for bread, which have shot up by 50 per cent this month due to a drop in wheat imports caused by a shortage of hard currency.

The 150,000-member National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) launched the indefinite strike last Monday, demanding that Mr. Abiola, the undecided winner of last year's annulled presidential election, be set free.

The impact was immediate as long-term queues formed

quickly. Newspapers reported the strike was having the same punishing impact on commuters in other parts of the vast West African nation of 89 million people.

The military government responded by detaining Frank Kokori, the general secretary of NUPENG and also ordered soldiers to take over distribution of fuel.

State television Sunday showed pictures of soldiers loading fuel at depots across the country but motorists said they were yet to feel the effect of the military operation.

"The truth is there is no fuel and the suffering continues," said banker Demola Abbe, who left home early Monday to queue for petrol but was still a long way from getting any after more than five hours on the meandering line.

PENGASSAN, with about 8,000 members including supervisors, is protesting against Mr. Abiola's detention as well as the decay in

Nigeria's oil industry, the backbone of the country's economy.

Oil sales account for more than 90 per cent of Nigeria's foreign exchange income, which last year stood at \$10 billion.

Oil Minister Don Eribo said on state radio the government had long been implementing some of the demands made by PENGASSAN to improve the industry and urged the union not to strike.

But in a statement at the weekend, PENGASSAN said the seven-day ultimatum it had given the government still stands.

"Accordingly, all members are directed to begin an indefinite industrial action from July 12, 1994 until otherwise directed by the national body," said the statement signed by PENGASSAN General Secretary Milton Dabiri.

The strike will add to the problems of military ruler General Sani Abacha.

The impact was immediate as long-term queues formed

quickly. Newspapers reported the strike was having the same punishing impact on commuters in other parts of the vast West African nation of 89 million people.

The military government responded by detaining Frank Kokori, the general secretary of NUPENG and also ordered soldiers to take over distribution of fuel.

State television Sunday showed pictures of soldiers loading fuel at depots across the country but motorists said they were yet to feel the effect of the military operation.

"The truth is there is no fuel and the suffering continues," said banker Demola Abbe, who left home early Monday to queue for petrol but was still a long way from getting any after more than five hours on the meandering line.

PENGASSAN, with about 8,000 members including supervisors, is protesting against Mr. Abiola's detention as well as the decay in

Nigeria's oil industry, the backbone of the country's economy.

Oil sales account for more than 90 per cent of Nigeria's foreign exchange income, which last year stood at \$10 billion.

Oil Minister Don Eribo said on state radio the government had long been implementing some of the demands made by PENGASSAN to improve the industry and urged the union not to strike.

But in a statement at the weekend, PENGASSAN said the seven-day ultimatum it had given the government still stands.

"Accordingly, all members are directed to begin an indefinite industrial action from July 12, 1994 until otherwise directed by the national body," said the statement signed by PENGASSAN General Secretary Milton Dabiri.

The strike will add to the problems of military ruler General Sani Abacha.

The impact was immediate as long-term queues formed

Bosnian Muslims back U.N. truce

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Bosnian Muslim Vice-President Ejup Ganic gave his backing Monday to a renewal of a tattered month-long truce which expired at the weekend.

"We will finish this job," Mr. Ganic said of efforts to renew a ceasefire, intended to pave the way to a lasting peace, but which has been violated at will by both Muslims and Serbs.

The move came as Bosnian rivals fanned a choice whether to accept a major power-sponsored, last-ditch peace plan this week or risk worse fighting and tougher international sanctions.

The warning was underlined by the world's richest states, conferring as the Group of Seven industrial democracies, in Naples, at the end of the Group of Seven summit.

The United Nations reported heavy shelling in clashes between Serbs and Muslims on key battle lines in north central Bosnia and more fighting in the northern Bihać enclave.

The Serbs have already indicated they will support a renewal of the ceasefire agreed in Geneva on June 8 and which came into force two days later.

United Nations spokesman Claire Grimes told reporters in Sarajevo that U.N. special envoy Yasushi Akashi, who has been negotiating to extend the truce over the last few days, would pursue his efforts Tuesday.

"We have indications both sides will agree in principle to an extension of the June 8 agreement and to that effect Mr. Akashi will continue negotiations including a meeting tomorrow with Mr.

Ganic," Ms. Grimes said. "We're not looking for a signed agreement right now, we're looking for a confirmed verbal agreement." Mr. Akashi is hoping that both sides will continue to honour the spirit of the June 8 agreement.

Mr. Ganic said of efforts to renew a ceasefire, intended to pave the way to a lasting peace, but which has been violated at will by both Muslims and Serbs.

Leaders of the Group of Seven industrial nations and Russia ended their summit in Naples Sunday with a warning to the rival Bosnian factions that they should accept the peace plan or risk igniting a wider war.

British Prime Minister John Major, repeating the message on Monday, stressed the importance of a visit to Bosnia this week by his Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, aimed at persuading Muslims and Serbs to accept the peace plan.

"For too long the Bosnians on one side and the Serbs on the other have waited for what for them would be the perfect set of proposals," Mr. Major said on Britain's BBC Radio.

"Well, the perfect set of proposals is not available. We do not want to see this slide back into the sort of war which existed in the past when perhaps accelerate, conceivably into a full-scale Balkan war," he said.

If the factions do not agree, U.N. troops may be pulled out and the arms embargo on Bosnia lifted.

Shelling continued in the northern Bosnian region of Ozren Sunday, but infantry assault petered out with no apparent advances on the ground, the United Nations said.

Ozren is a mountain range extending into Bosnian

government-held territory in the north of the country. Sarajevo forces would like to drive a wedge through Serb lines in the area to better link up their territory in central and northern Bosnia.

A major Bosnian offensive, involving 15 brigades, was launched on June 28 against Serb forces. U.N. sources said here.

The surprise attack in a poorly defended area nearly achieved its objective as government forces punched their way through Serb lines in the southern part of the enclave on three fronts and advanced in a pincer movement three to four kilometres.

But the attack ran out of steam as government forces proved unable to bring in more troops and the Serbs reinforced with units from the northern Pozavina Corridor.

The Serbs then launched a counter-offensive, rolling back Bosnian forces who lost three to four villages in the area. The Serbs later withdrew to their own lines, laying down a minefield in their wake. Advancing Bosnian soldiers wandered into the minefield, were pinned down and came under heavy Serb artillery fire which decimated their ranks.

Local hospitals filled up with casualties and one Bosnian brigade refused orders to continue the advance.

The Serbs have regained their lost territory, but they are now demanding a withdrawal of all forces to the June 10 ceasefire lines as a condition for renewing the month-long ceasefire in order to publicise the Bosnian offensive.

Russia expects Serb 'yes, but...' to Bosnia map

GENEVA (R) — Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev has warned major Western powers that rebel Serbs will give at best a qualified "yes, but..." to the latest peace map dividing Bosnia, diplomatic sources said Monday.

Sources close to the Geneva peace negotiations on Bosnia said Mr. Kozyrev's prediction was made Sunday at the Group of Seven summit in Naples which discussed the latest peace plan.

The map will leave the Serbs, who currently control around two-thirds of the country, with 49 per cent of the land and give a new Muslim-Croat federation the major powers.

The Bosnian factions have until next Tuesday to decide on the plan. Instead of returning to Geneva, diplomats expect them to be invited to a German government guesthouse near Bonn — where the ministers could also gather — to give their answers.

Bosnia's Muslim leaders

and President Alija Izetbegovic have said they expect to accept the plan, if only because they think their Serb foes will reject it and face the consequences laid down by the major powers.

Those include a tightening of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro and even a possibility that Bosnia's Muslim and Croat allies could be exempted from the U.N. arms embargo on the whole of the former Yugoslavia.

The Bosnian factions have until next Tuesday to decide on the plan. Instead of returning to Geneva, diplomats expect them to be invited to a German government guesthouse near Bonn — where the ministers could also gather — to give their answers.

Mr. Kozyrev was said to

have told his Western colleagues that neither Moscow nor Serbia itself could guarantee to deliver the Bosnian Serbs.

Mr. Kozyrev explained that although Russia has traditional ties with the Serbs, helping them fight the Turks during the days of the Ottoman Empire, relations over the last 50 years between the old Soviet Union and Communist Yugoslavia were much more complicated.

Although Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic is also pressuring the Bosnian Serbs to accept the latest map, Mr. Kozyrev said he expected their leader Radovan Karadzic to tie conditions to any acceptance.

Clinton makes 1st visit to Germany as president

BONN (AP) — President Bill Clinton, on his first official visit to Germany, today vowed to work with Western European allies to help integrate "Europe's other half" as full economic and political partners.

Mr. Clinton's two-day visit comes on his way home from a summit meeting in Naples of the world's seven major industrial nations and Russia.

Both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kohl were asked whether it was time to end the nearly half-century long prohibition that has kept Germany from deploying troops in combat roles beyond its borders — even though it has contributed forces to some U.N. humanitarian mission such as Somalia.

While suggesting he did not want to get involved in an internal German dispute, Mr. Clinton said:

Opinion & Analysis

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1994

8 ■ F g I W. ve ke sto los as m ly da for na (II) 10 ga S1 S2 S3 S4 M pi hi av vi S P H M S C -

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الجريدة العربية независимая политическая газета, издаваемая в Англии, в Иордании. Основана в 1975 году.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MUHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 667171/6, 670141-4

Fax: 21497 ALRAI JO

Fax: 696183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Clash of sevens

IT WAS a time when the G-7 industrial countries would meet to discuss international economic trends as well as their own industrial and economic developments. All this has changed in the past few years, especially in the wake of the international order that emerged from the ashes of the old East-West confrontations. The just concluded G-7 group meeting in Naples has been an example of the changes that were introduced to the agenda of these states and the extent to which the scope of their collective interest has shifted. To be fair, the menu of the principal industrial nations was anything but totally economic. In the last meeting, however, much of the debate that the leaders of the group centred on was political matters ranging from the Bosnian situation to the Middle East conflict.

So the decision to shift attention of these mighty countries to major political issues affecting the globe calls for greater awareness and scrutiny by the developing countries.

The so-called Group of 77 comprising the developing states of the world must now regroup into a potent organisation that can face up to the new challenges posed by the developed countries on all issues and disputes that relate to them. This would suggest the establishment of a new Group of 77 that is serious and effective in the pursuit of its goals. The perspectives of the developed world is infinitely different from those of the other countries not only on economic matters but also on political concerns affecting the various regions of the world. The continued silence of the smaller and less developed states in the face of the expanding spheres of influence of the big G-7 countries would mean the relinquishing of the rights and interests of the majority members of the family of nations. Judging as well by the acceptance of Russia as another member of this highly influential group of nations, their numbers may soon increase as to include more countries, only to leave the rest of the world stranded with no effective voice. Countries like Jordan can and should start thinking about breathing new life into the compact Group of 77 with a view to bring it once into international affairs and the attempts to resolve international and regional flashpoints. The sooner this happens the better for the billions of people who remain voiceless.

RABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

COMING visit to the region by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher can only achieve success if the Arabs change their present position and demonstrate the intention towards reaching peace with their Arab brothers, said Mohammad Kawash, a columnist in Al Ra'i. Mr. Christopher will discuss with the Israeli experts for a settlement on the Israeli-Syrian track now that the Jordanian-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli tracks are moving forward awaiting a final settlement, said the writer. Unless Mr. Christopher secures a commitment from the Israeli leaders for a withdrawal from all the occupied Golan heights, the chances for a settlement with Syria remain slim indeed, added the writer. Syria is not in a hurry to recover the lost lands and is determined to see the Israelis pull out their forces from all the occupied lands before reaching a settlement with Israel, and therefore, the Syrian leaders are expected to reiterate their position which was already conveyed to the American president during his meeting in Geneva with the Syrian President, said the writer. Mr. Christopher can only end the deadlock, said the writer, if Israel changes its stand and makes a clear commitment to attain a lasting peace.

WE DO not believe that the reason behind the disappearance of local brands of cigarettes from the shelves of stores is merchants' keenness to protect public health against the hazards of smoking, said a columnist in Al Ra'i's daily Monday. The same merchants offer customers different brands under the table and for higher than the normal prices, according to Nazli. The writer said that the reason behind the manipulation is clear to all: Merchants want to create a crisis which offers the opportunity to make more money by cheating the public and violating the law. Profiteers who try to amass fortunes at the expense of the public should be exposed, he said. It is regrettable, said the writer, to see some merchants monopolising the market and getting away with their illegal actions.

The View from Fourth Circle

New political rules and old cultures

By Rami G. Khouri

IT WAS a fascinating coincidence that virtually simultaneously this week the prime minister delivered a lecture in Amman praising Jordan's commitment to democratic pluralism, while 60 of the 80 members of the Lower House of Parliament sent a letter to His Majesty King Hussein complaining about the political style of the prime minister's relations with parliament. The coincidence speaks much of where we are today in our democratisation process in Jordan.

It is noteworthy that the complaints against Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali were not very substantive in nature. The disgruntled MPs did not particularly take his government to task for its policy orientation. The essence of the complaints reflects the Lower House's dissatisfaction with Dr. Majali's style of governance; the main complaint is that he tends to ignore the political sensitivities of the MPs, their political parties and their parliamentary blocs. More cynical commentators than myself also suggest that the fury of some MPs was unleashed because some of them did not get cabinet posts. Who knows?

In his speech to the World Affairs Council conference on Democracy in the Arab World, Dr. Majali noted correctly—as he usually does—that true democracy does not confine itself to relations between the rulers and the ruled, but it permeates all social organisations, including schools, homes and public and private institutions.

The point the MPs raised, and that Dr. Majali should address, is whether democratic principles should also characterise relations between the executive and legislative branches. The answer, of course, is: Yes. Dr. Majali's manner of governance, however, suggests to the MPs and to many others in society that the substance of democratic institutionalisation in Jordan—Parliament, elections, parties and Parliamentary blocs—is not sufficiently complemented by his government's style of action.

This dichotomy between democratic substance and style may appear to be a minor issue to some observers. I would suggest that it touches upon the very heart of the nature and direction of our political culture in Jordan, and, by extension, in other parts of the Arab World.

This controversy first surfaced last year when the Majali government was named, and when the prime minister presented King Hussein's Speech from the Throne as the government's policy statement. Many MPs and other political activists and commentators, myself included, thought that Dr. Majali was insufficiently sensitive to the political sentiments of Parliament. The MPs then were not particularly concerned about opposing his policies; they just wanted the political recognition that can only come from him and his government. They wanted to flex their young muscles, to engage him in a good old fashioned and relatively harmless political brawl, and to put on a show that made them feel good about themselves and look good in front of their constituencies.

He could and should have found a way to reconcile constitutional decorum with political sentiment in the Lower House. He could and should have presented the Speech from the Throne as his government's policy programme, while also providing an additional political statement or addendum that would have satisfied the Parliament's desire to debate him a little bit about his ideology and a lot about his style.

I said then and I still believe that Dr. Majali should not shy away from such a flexible approach, for the combination of his personal stature and his sensible political programme assures him of a vote of confidence in the House. In his years of work in higher education, medical services, the peace process and now the Prime Ministry, Dr. Majali has probably single-handedly contributed as much to the development of modern Jordan as perhaps the sum total efforts of all the incumbent MPs.

History will surely recognise that. But by the criteria of the current stage of Jordan's political transformation, this legacy of service by Dr. Majali is judged to be admirable, but insufficient. The times we live in demand more than a perfunctory adherence to constitutional protocols. They demand a display of political passion, a willingness to play the democratic game by the new rules that, ironically, Dr. Majali himself praised in his lecture. The times demand a spirit of democratic consultation and give-and-take that permeates all institutions of society, and this is where the prime minister seems to disappoint Parliament.

The 60 MPs who wrote a letter to King Hussein complaining about Dr. Majali's style have taken the most serious step possible in the circumstances, given that they could not ask for a vote of confidence while Parliament is in recess. The letter of complaint itself is deeply instructive of the real power relationship that characterises Jordan today. The MPs recognise that His Majesty the King remains the ultimate arbiter of political controversy in Jordan; they are appealing to his proven good sense and his ample political sensibilities to prod the prime minister to play the game by the new rules.

This raises some important questions about the true nature of political transformation in Jordan today, for it is obvious this week that the style of our democratisation is at least as important as its substance. The MPs individually and collectively suggest by their action that they are dissatisfied by their apparently low credibility with two important sectors in society—the executive branch of government, and the public at large. They cannot change public perceptions very quickly, but perhaps they can get the prime minister to budge a bit. Consequently, they have taken the most sensible route available to them by appealing to the highest and most credible political authority in the land.

Their message, in fact, is intriguing. They are not asking Dr. Majali to change his government policies, for two reasons: They generally agree with his policies, and in any case they have an opportunity in Parliament to debate and

vote on those policies.

They are simply asking the government to give them more recognition, and generally to take them more seriously—which is an important and, I think, an accurate indicator of where we stand in our democratisation drive in Jordan.

The mere feeling of being consulted, of being taken seriously and treated with human dignity, is probably the single most important domestic political force that drives the transformation of our political culture. In recent years, following decades of absent political participation due to regional and domestic circumstances, the Islamists and the nationalists/leftists most forcefully expressed this passionate human desire for political participation and dignity.

The elections in 1989 and 1993 and the many other positive political changes that have taken place in Jordan since 1989 have generally satisfied most people's desires in this respect. This is why our post-1989 history, including severe economic restructuring and rapid political change, has been so peaceful and steady. The vast majority of Jordanians sense that their basic needs for dignity, good governance and hope for the future are met by the combination of reasonable government policies, continuing political liberalisation, improving socio-economic conditions and the vigilant presence and guarantee of King Hussein himself.

In an odd twist to the saga of our modern political culture, the centre of gravity of political frustration seems to have shifted from our homes and streets to the heart of the political system—the elected Lower House of Parliament. This is understandable, in view of the three key dynamics that we can identify in this respect: 1) The slightly old-fashioned manner of a prime minister whose considerable, top-level managerial experience and personal style may not always coincide fully with the requirements of political deal-making and horse-trading; 2) the inability of most MPs, political parties and Parliamentary blocs to develop substantial credibility with the public and, 3) the realisation that our political democratisation, though genuine, is still skewed in favour of the executive branch, while the institutionalisation of parliamentary life needs substantial reinforcement.

All of this is rather normal for a country like Jordan at its stage of national development. It is probably better to take our time and slowly evolve a more democratic and pluralistic political culture that will endure and grow, rather than to rush into adopting a system that will only collapse in due time, as others have collapsed in Jordan and throughout the Arab World in this half century. This means that form will often mean as much as content in the years to come, and style will be as important a criterion of one's political durability as substance. Of course, and by no coincidence, this is also the core component of Arab culture and social relationships that have been developed over thousands of years. For those who play by the new political rules, this indicates how important it is to remain sensitive to the ancient cultural rules.

Nuclear issue ticks away as N. Korea sorts future

By Jim Wolf
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Kim Jong-II's death has thrown into question the fate of North Korea's spent nuclear reactor fuel, submerged in a pool of water and posing a threat of radioactivity.

The United States wants the North to ship the plutonium-rich fuel abroad for reprocessing, one of the key issues in sensitive bilateral talks that had just begun in Geneva last week.

Mr. Kim's sudden death, which Pyongyang said occurred Friday, prompted the North Koreans to suspend the talks. That put on hold discussions of what to do about the fuel, which Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director James Woolsey said last month contained enough plutonium to build about five nuclear weapons in a few months.

The North Korean delegation had been seeking a North Korean commitment that the fuel rods would stay in a storage facility for the time being. They were placed in the pool to "cool," or lose radioactivity, before they could be reprocessed to gather plutonium, the chief ingredient in nuclear weapons.

Bob Gaskin, a former Pentagon strategist who follows Korea for Business Executives for National Security, a private group in Washington, said the raw material will be available for reprocessing starting next month.

"By the first or middle of August, everyone is going to start watching that pond real close," he said in an interview.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, in Italy with President Bill Clinton for an economic summit, said Sunday that the administration was "very aware" of the "time sequence" involved with the spent fuel.

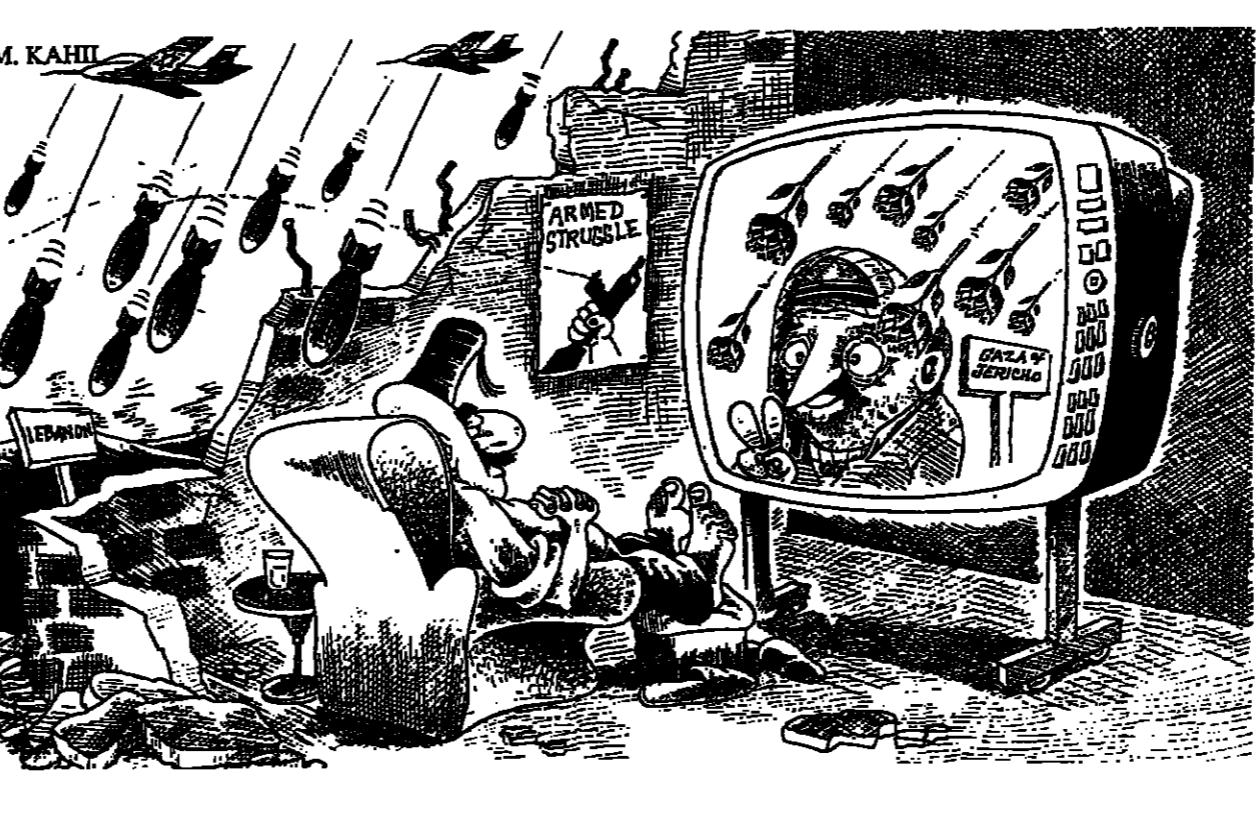
In an interview on NBC television's "Meet the Press," he said the United States would remain vigilant following the death of Mr. Kim, who formed North Korea in 1948 and was its only ruler.

"With a country with the history of North Korea... I think it's a time for real vigilance and careful watching by the United States," Mr. Christopher said.

U.S. analysts are awaiting any signs from Pyongyang that Kim Jong-II might take a more hardline position than his father in talks with Washington possibly to cement the support of military officers wary of trading away their suspected nuclear weapons programme.

David Albright, a nuclear expert who is president of the Institute for Science and International Security, a Washington research group, estimated that one year was the "outside limit" for safe storage of the rods in the pond.

Failure to remove them by then, for shipment abroad for example, would pose a radioactive threat to workers, any international manager.



Saudis could raise the stakes in Yemen

By Jerome Socolovsky
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — When King Abdul Aziz, the founder of Saudi Arabia, was on his deathbed, he was said to have told his sons, "the good or evil for us will come from Yemen."

Four decades later, the victory for government forces in Yemen's civil war has made Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies wonder what will come from Yemen now. A united, populous and democratic nation so close to their borders could bode ill for their oil-sustained monarchies.

The fall of Aden, the stronghold of separatist southern leader Ali Salem Al Beidh, on Thursday, was proclaimed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh as victory after nine weeks of war thought to have killed thousands.

But in a region where old resentments die hard, there already are fears that Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries, which backed the secessionists, may want to settle scores by encouraging the losers to go on fighting as an exiled rebel front.

The war broke out May 4, four years after Mr. Saleh merged North Yemen and South Yemen into a nation of 14 million people. The

United Nations reported financial backing for the southern war effort.

"They bet on on the wrong wing," said Abdur Aziz Saqaf, chief editor of the Yemen Times, an independent English-language newspaper in Sanaa.

"Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states have lost quite a bit in terms of prestige," he added in a telephone interview from the Yemeni capital.

King Fahd summoned his cabinet Friday for an emergency meeting and was backed by Iraq and Sudan, both on unfriendly terms with Gulf states.

Military sources in Sanaa have said that while Mr. Saleh's relations with these countries were cordial, there was no evidence to support the claim.

Yemen's sympathy, a few months after unification, towards Iraq and opposition to military intervention in the Kuwait crisis incensed Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf countries — Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Oman and Bahrain.

That miscalculation was seen as the main reason for their sympathy, encouraging

merit and reported financial backing for the southern war effort.

"They are mad as hell," said Michael Hudson, a Middle East specialist at Georgetown University in Washington.

He needs the southerners' support to balance the fundamentalists, whose Islah Party surpassed the Socialists in last year's elections and became the country's second-largest party after his own.

Jordan does not expect smooth sailing

(Continued from page 1)

which the Jordanian delegation spokesperson, Dr. Marwan Muasher, says is an "implicit acceptance that there is something to be discussed in the way of water sharing."

Labelling Mr. Peres' claims as "ridiculous" and skewed," Dr. Muasher points out that Israel has taken every drop of water from the Jordan River which "forms a natural border" and has taken much more than its rightful share from the Yarmouk River.

But these statements and counter statements, as Jordanian officials are quick to point out, are the opening positions that are symptomatic of the process before negotiations begin.

"We have done all our homework," Dr. Muasher pointed out. "We have done a new survey of the occupied Jordanian territory and we have all the details and the other facts."

Jordanians, while discussing the concessions and counter-concessions that preceded the Jordan-based talks, stress that the "package deal" that laid the ground for the Wadi Araba bilaterals and Dead Sea trilaterals will not include a signing of a peace treaty unless "all elements of the agenda have been completed."

"We will discuss feasibility studies, conclude partial agreements on water and territories ... we are ready to move as fast as we can on the different issues but we will not sign a peace treaty until it is all over," one Jordanian negotiator said.

This is why only two bilateral subcommittees, the water, energy and environment subcommittee and the security, border and land subcommittee, will be holding talks in Wadi Araba. Absent from these talks will be the economic bilateral committee and the refugees committee.

"We will not hold economic cooperation talks bilaterally with Israel," a Jordanian official confirmed.

"The trilateral meeting in the Dead Sea will be looking and studying feasibility studies for projects but we will not have economic cooperation pacts before the issues of territory and water are resolved."

The trilateral meetings will be preparing the ground work but will not enter into serious negotiations," a negotiator told the Jordan Times. "The trilateral negotiating group will not cancel the economic committee that was formed in Washington."

But Jordanian negotiators say the Kingdom will make a distinction between the two sets of talks," said the negotiator.

"We will discuss feasibility

ments that may come out of the border and water bilateral negotiations.

"If we reach a border agreement or a water agreement tomorrow, we will implement it tomorrow," one negotiator said. "If one is asking me if we would be willing to implement a water agreement in two months, I will say yes, but if I am being asked whether there will be Israeli tourists in Amman in two months then I will say no."

In fact, the Jordanian negotiators are careful to underline Jordan's concern to separate the bilateral and trilateral talks on the one hand and to differentiate between reaching partial agreements and normalisation on the other.

"The bilateral talks will deal with the Jordanian rights ... which at this time is the most important issue for us," the Jordanian negotiator said. "The trilaterals will deal mostly with economic issues."

In the preparations for the Wadi Araba and Dead Sea talks, Jordanian officials are careful to ensure the "sequencing" between the two sets of talks is maintained.

"It is important to maintain the sequencing because we want to make a distinction between the two sets of talks," said the negotiator.

"We will discuss feasibility

acceptance of a project to bring Red Sea water to the Dead Sea to produce power and ease water shortages.

"We don't want any part of Jordan's sovereignty, or keep water from Jordan," Mr. Peres said.

At the July 20 meeting, Jordan will push for Israeli

negotiators for first time to Jordan

(Continued from page 1)

Syrians. Arab states have repeatedly said that formal treaties require a comprehensive peace settlement. Israel and Syria have deadlocked over control of the Golan Heights.

At the July 20 meeting, Jordan will push for Israeli

negotiators for first time to Jordan

(Continued from page 1)

bilaterals, one on borders and territory headed by Abdullah Touqan and another on water, energy and environment headed by Munther Haddadin, will only enter negotiations after the "modalities" have been worked out with the Israeli side.

In the meantime, preparations for the trilateral talks among the U.S., Jordan and Israel, scheduled for the Dead Sea area, were still being worked out Monday after initial plans that U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher would arrive in Jordan July 20, not July 22 as was initially planned.

If Mr. Christopher arrives on July 20, as we are hearing today, the plan may change to arrange for

his arrival at the Wadi Araba site, where the bilaterals are being conducted, instead of the Dead Sea site for the trilaterals," Dr. Muasher said.

The trilateral talks, which will concentrate on economic cooperation, will begin on July 22 as per the original plan unless changes are introduced to fit in with Mr. Christopher's schedule.

Dr. Muasher would not say for sure if Mr. Peres will attend the opening ceremony of the trilaterals with Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali and Mr. Christopher saying only that "Mr. Peres will probably attend."

Reuters quoted Mr. Peres in occupied Jerusalem as saying that he will cross the border into Jordanian territory on July 20.

Dr. Muasher said, however, that Dr. Majali

will not actually conduct negotiations during the trilaterals and that the opening session will probably be more of a "photo opportunity."

"Even if Mr. Peres comes to the trilaterals, there will not be negotiations on that level with Dr. Majali," Dr. Muasher said, adding that the trilateral negotiations will be conducted by a Jordanian economic team which is also headed by Dr. Tarawneh.

The trilaterals will only

be conducted for two days and will break after that for negotiations to return to the Wadi Araba site for the trilateral talks.

The talks, both bilateral and trilateral, are expected to continue until the end of July before which a date would have been set for moving the next round across the border into Israel and ANC followers nearly



VICTIOUS: Two National Peacekeeping Force soldiers stand over an ANC self-defence supporter after having wrested him to the ground for shooting at Inkatha

Freedom Party supporters in Tokoza township before S. Africa's first multi-racial elections (AFP photo)

Township flareup tests Mandela's credibility

By Rich Mkhondo
Reuter

TOKOZA, South Africa

A flareup of violence in Johannesburg's eastern townships has presented South African President Nelson Mandela with his first domestic crisis.

Residents and outside experts say he must now move decisively or risk grave damage to his high standing.

They said a security clampdown and an emergency programme to improve living conditions are required urgently to bring peace after a week of clashes between supporters of Mr. Mandela's ruling African National Congress (ANC) and those of the rival Inkatha Freedom Party.

More than 15,000 people have been killed in township warfare since then-President F.W. De Klerk began dismantling apartheid in 1990. Bloodletting between Inkatha and ANC followers nearly

derailed South Africa's first all race elections in April, but violence dropped off markedly after the poll, won by the ANC.

"We voted for this government. Now it runs the risk of having its credibility eroded by the day," Johannesburg Nkosi, a civic leader aligned with the ANC, said in an interview.

"He is well respected and the only one who could rein in factions from all sides," he said.

"Then the security situation must be addressed and social upliftment programmes launched as soon as possible."

Most residents say they have been waiting too long for government to deliver on its promises to restore order and start development programmes.

"They have lost relatives, houses and many of them have been maimed," he said. "But the whole situation cannot be changed overnight. Remember we have been in power for just over 60 days."

Lloyd Vogelman, head of the Witwatersrand University Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, said there was an urgent need for Mr. Mandela to intervene personally.

"He is well respected and the only one who could rein in factions from all sides," he said.

"Then the security situation must be addressed and social upliftment programmes launched as soon as possible."

Most residents say they have been waiting too long for government to deliver on its promises to restore order and start development programmes.

"The time for talking and promises is over. President Mandela's government must address the desperate situation," said Tokoza resident Mapule Kholoane.

Mr. Mandela met security chiefs last Thursday to discuss ways to end the bloodletting and said im-

mediate steps would be taken to address the problems in the East Rand.

Renewed fighting pitting ANC supporters and their self-styled Self Defence Units (SDUs) against hostel dwellers who are largely followers of Inkatha, has killed at least 17 people since July 2.

The East Rand townships are hotbeds of violence and crime — revenge attacks, taxi wars and street battles between the SDUs and hostel dwellers.

Eleven people were killed last Wednesday night when gunmen ambushed eight vehicles, including mini-bus t's, during rush hour on the main road serving the settlements. Authorities were split on whether it was a political massacre or an outbreak of taxi warfare.

Several political analysts and unrest monitors told Reuters the East Rand townships would remain flashpoints as long as they

festered in poverty and deprivation.

No one who enters the townships would have difficulty in identifying the roots of the problem. Normal municipal services have broken down and raw sewage runs in the streets between piles of uncollected refuse.

Streets have not been repaired in years. Virtually all traffic lights and street lights have been vandalised.

Add to that soaring unemployment as companies move out because of instability.

Asked why Katlehong and Tokoza were still troubled while many other townships had calmed down with the advent of majority rule, Mr. Vogelman said the fighting had been fiercest there and the resulting wounds deeper and harder to heal.

Also, neither side had been able to claim a clear victory in the twin townships.

Marrakesh's world of magic

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

MARRAKESH — With the highest peaks of the Atlas Mountains as its backdrop and the peach coloured buildings dominating its sky line, Marrakesh is considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Crowded with vibrant incense smelling souks and city centres built in the middle ages, adorned with the work of leather craftsmen and abundant with doctors and snake charmers, the city of half a million people attracts visitors from all corners of the earth.

Marrakesh is the last Moroccan city bordering the desert. It is the dividing line between North Africa and the rest of Africa.

Part Arab, part Berber and part African, Marrakesh has been called a city of dreams because of its great entertainment centre which is said to appeal to the whims of any pleasure seeker and many adventurous travellers.

A maze of souks, alleys, mosques and water fountains display the arts, crafts and music of the mountain men, desert dwellers and the urban artisans that converge in the city centre.

Marrakesh is the last Moroccan city bordering the desert. It is the dividing line between North Africa and the rest of Africa.

Part Arab, part Berber and part African, Marrakesh has been called a city of dreams because of its great entertainment centre which is said to appeal to the whims of any pleasure seeker and many adventurous travellers.

A maze of souks, alleys, mosques and water fountains display the arts, crafts and music of the mountain men, desert dwellers and the urban artisans that converge in the city centre.

Known as Djemaa El Fna the city centre was built around 1065-70 by Morocco's then Almoravid rulers.

Founded by a military leader, Yousef Ben Tachfine, as he conquered northern Morocco within two years before pacifying Spain, Marrakesh and Fez became the capitals of his extensive realm.

A bustling market place by day and a carnival by night, Djemaa El Fna has become a legend over the centuries. Today, French cafes, left over by the colonial rulers, surround the souq and provide coffee

and a wide variety of teas and bubbly bubbly's.

A few snake charmers, and an occasional troupe of acrobats, musicians, street entertainers and fortune-tellers are the daily menu of the Djemaa.

A barber sings while giving clients crew cuts and a dentist displays home made dentures and a variety of cavity filled molars in the city square.

Daily, Berber mountain people, as well as Arabs and African desert dwellers come to the Djemaa to be entertained and purchase fresh herbs and spices.

The Djemaa is basically a huge square which several hundred merchants,

wishing to increase virility or cure sterility, a book of drawings is heralded from underneath the incense

merchants cloak to advise on the art, "physical therapy", which compliments his chemical concoctions.

The therapist/ incense merchant has three of his front teeth capped in gold — business is good!

Serving as a souk during the day, the Djemaa becomes a circus at night and the acrobats, vagabonds from the Tazeroualt, who have supplied European circuses for years, are the high-light of every evening.

Performing triple somersaults at will, the performers put many an acrobat

to the test.

In the heat of the day or the cold breeze of the night, musicians practice their flutes or "ouds", seducing the audience into a trance-like state.

Child boxers and transvestites are also on hand in the evening hours to serve as entertainers. A hat is passed around to collect a few pieces of change for their trouble. Chained, sad looking monkeys perform to the sound of a flute and take their hats on and off to the sound of applause.

But the most luring part of the Djemaa remains the music. Until the early hours of morning, musicians hammer away on their gimbirs, the skin-covered two or three string guitar, and sing Sufi songs.

Predominantly black Gnawa, trance healers who beat out hour long shafts of African rhythm with iron clappers and oblong drums remind any visitor that Morocco is in Africa.

The square historically served as plaza where criminals and rebels were executed. Djemaa Al Fna, literally translated, means assembly of the dead. Executions took place here daily well into the last century. The square has also traditionally been a meeting point for protesters, and rioting by angry mountain Berbers, who make up the majority in this part of Morocco, was common.

It has been and remains a meeting place for the Atlas tribes. Maghrebis from the plains, Saharan nomads and former slaves from Africa beyond the desert as far as way as Timbuctou.

With the high peaked, often misty looking Atlas mountains in the background, it is at the Djemaa El Fna that East meets West. The world of magic meets the common folk and Africa meets the world.

fortune-tellers, snake charmers and acrobats have divided into invisible turfs whose borders are known only to them.

In one part of the Djemaa, an incense merchant has spread his wealth of goods on a red coloured cloth. Passers-by choose and pick for a few pieces of petty change before going on to the merchant next to him.

The incense and oils have a most unusual purpose. The merchant is a "sex therapist" who gives advice to men who have "problems" and women who have trouble conceiving.

Incense and oils are advised as a cure for those

wishing to increase virility or cure sterility. A book of drawings is heralded from underneath the incense

merchants cloak to advise on the art, "physical therapy", which compliments his chemical concoctions.

The therapist/ incense merchant has three of his front teeth capped in gold — business is good!

Serving as a souk during the day, the Djemaa becomes a circus at night and the acrobats, vagabonds from the Tazeroualt, who have supplied European circuses for years, are the high-light of every evening.

Performing triple somersaults at will, the performers put many an acrobat

to the test.

In the heat of the day or the cold breeze of the night, musicians practice their flutes or "ouds", seducing the audience into a trance-like state.

Child boxers and transvestites are also on hand in the evening hours to serve as entertainers. A hat is passed around to collect a few pieces of change for their trouble. Chained, sad looking monkeys perform to the sound of a flute and take their hats on and off to the sound of applause.

But the most luring part of the Djemaa remains the music. Until the early hours of morning, musicians hammer away on their gimbirs, the skin-covered two or three string guitar, and sing Sufi songs.

Predominantly black Gnawa, trance healers who beat out hour long shafts of African rhythm with iron clappers and oblong drums remind any visitor that Morocco is in Africa.

The

Economy

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1994

8
■
E
g
D
W.
ve
ke
sc
lot
iw
as

m:
ly:
da
fo
na
ll
10
ga
\$1
st
wi
\$7
m
N

p:
h:
as
ve
S
st
P
H

s:
s:
c:
-

G-7 says good times are here, but markets and voters doubt it

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Leaders of the industrial world declared over the weekend that the outlook for their economies was the best for years — but now they have to convince sceptical voters and skittish financial markets that is indeed the case.

In a communiqué issued at their 20th summit, the leaders affirmed that their joint economic strategy was working and that their countries' economies were poised for a strong recovery.

"Inflation is now at the lowest levels in over three decades and the conditions are in place for strong and lasting non-inflationary growth," the Group of Seven — Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States — said.

But the mood among international investors and domestic electorates remains sour. In the United States, opinion polls show that only half of the voters approve of the job that President Bill Clinton is doing, despite a strong economic recovery that's created nearly 3.5 million jobs since he took office 18 months ago.

And the U.S. dollar has

taken a pounding on world currency markets in what some analysts have described as an international vote of no confidence in the president and his policies.

It's not any better in the other G-7 countries. Japan is going through its fourth prime minister in a year. Italy elected a government earlier this year that includes neo-fascists for the first time since World War II, and British Prime Minister John Major's standing in opinion polls is at rock bottom.

To top it all, long-term interest rates are going up around the world, threatening to choke the very recovery that the Group of Seven (G-7) hailed in its communiqué.

Some analysts believe that the emergence of new economic powerhouses in the developing world may be partly to blame for both the market's edginess and the electorates' malaise.

The new powerhouses — many of them in Asia — are competing with the United States and Europe for scarce capital, creating a global credit crunch that's pushing up interest rates worldwide and

driving down the dollar as international investors flee American markets.

"There is likely to be a dramatic increase in the investment needs of emerging market economies," David Hale, chief economist of Chicago-based Kemper Financial Companies, wrote in the Wall Street Journal newspaper last week. "There will also be a traditional cyclical recovery in the credit demands of the old industrial countries. As a result, there is concern about capital scarcity."

The developing nations also pose a competitive threat to industrial countries in world trade markets because their workers' wages and benefits are lower while their skills are improving. That's one reason — though by no means the only reason — why close to 25 million people are out of work in the G-7 alone, many of them young.

All the advanced countries know competition from rapidly-developing nations places an even greater premium on the skills of its workforce even as it places greater pressure on wages of their workers," U.S. President Bill Clinton said.

To answer that challenge, the G-7 leaders mapped out what they called an "action programme" to combat unemployment and make their economies more attractive to international investors.

The programme, which followed up on a G-7 "jobs conference" in Detroit earlier this year, contains a mix of policy recommendations, including increased investment in worker training, promotion of new technologies, and deregulation to encourage creation of new businesses.

The group also pledged to reduce so-called labour market "rigidities" which make it expensive for companies in their countries to take on new workers. Such rigidities, which are politically difficult to do away with, include minimum wage laws and government-mandated health care and benefits for workers.

"We are determined to press ahead with this action programme," the G-7 leaders said in their communiqué.

And they had better succeed for their jobs — as well as that of many of the workers — may be at stake.

Asian infrastructure boom carries risks for companies — study

SINGAPORE (AFP) — There is more money to be made from developing infrastructure in Asia's booming economies than anywhere else in the world, but the risk of losses are high, a private study said here Monday.

The Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. (PERC) said that although "mind-boggling" sums are involved "we also fear that more money will be lost," adding "boom conditions" would not "guarantee fat profits."

The PERC said in a report that more than exports or consumer spending, investment in new infrastructure would drive Asian economies and shape policies on investment and privatisation.

The Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) has said that Asia would spend at least \$1 trillion on infrastructure between this year and the end of the decade.

The huge sums Asian governments would spend on building infrastructure over the next few years would be the most important factor driving their booming economies, the PERC said.

But the PERC, based in Hong Kong, warned that change was taking place so

quickly that companies prominent in infrastructure development might not survive the competition as industries open up to raise capital and acquire technology.

"Power and telecommunications systems that today may be monopolies run at the central government level may be the end of this century be fragmented both at central and regional levels," it said.

PERC said that foreign companies faced the challenge of picking the right domestic company to link with and decide whether to bid for national or regional undertakings.

"Picking the right horse and race means realising one of the finest returns available anywhere in the coming decade," it said, adding that wrong decisions could mean heavy losses.

PERC said that Asia would account for 45 per cent of global orders for power generation and most of the orders for telecommunications, transportation and utilities.

Of this, the power and transport sectors would each require up to \$350 billion, telecommunications \$150 billion and water supply and sanitation up to \$100 billion.

Economic future bleak for North Koreans

TOKYO (AFP) — Once the mourning for Kim Il-Sung is over, his successor will face the task of saving the North Korean economy from collapse, Japanese analysts said Monday.

The man widely expected to succeed Stalinist supremo, his son Kim Jong-Il, will inherit a country with shrinking economic activity, empty coffers and acute food and energy shortages.

Few experts give the younger Kim — or whoever else takes power — much chance of improving matters.

"North Korea's economic programme does not appear to work at all now," said Shinichi Nozoe, a professor in Asian studies at the Asia University in Tokyo.

"Under the present economic system, where competition has been excluded, there is little chance for recovery," Mr. Nozoe warned.

Communists in China and Vietnam embraced market-oriented reforms to keep their populations happy. But the hardline regime in Pyongyang has been slow to open up its economy, letting shortages of daily necessities, energy and foreign currency worsen.

Most Pyongyang-watchers in Tokyo agree that economic reform will be the key to the

success of whoever replaces the 82-year-old leader who died Friday.

Haruki Wada, a professor in North Korean studies at Tokyo University, said: "The only way for North Korea to succeed in reforms is to take a partially-open policy as China did."

"If their economy remains closed, the country will never achieve recovery," he said.

North Korea tried to mimic China by promoting special economic zones. But the policy has come to little. Neither have attempts to build up ports to boost trade with China, Russia and Japan along the Tumen River.

North Korea's gross national product (GNP) is estimated to have fallen four per cent last year, making the economy about six per cent of the size of the South Korean economy that Kim made a target of the official propaganda hate campaign.

GNP per head is estimated at \$904 for 22 million people compared with \$7,466 for 44 million South Koreans.

The country has defaulted on debts with foreign banks and the volume of two-way trade has more than halved in the past five years to an estimated \$2.69 billion last year.

Iraq seeks to steady economy ahead of expected easing of sanctions

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — They key objective of the recent economic moves adopted by the Iraqi government is to hold market prices steady without fluctuations and not allow the dinar to sink further pending an expected easing of the international sanctions before the end of the year, according to market analysts and Iraq watchers.

Baghdad has also prepared the ground for meeting two key American/British demands before the sanctions are eased or lifted — an acceptance of the new borders with Kuwait drawn up by the United Nations and a renunciation of a claim to the emirate as the 19th province of Iraq, and an end to a crackdown on Shiites and credit dissidents, political sources say.

They said a presidential decree was issued recently endorsing a national assembly resolution accepting the new U.N.-drawn borders and abandoning the claim to Kuwait as Iraqi territory.

"When the time is ripe, the decision would be formally announced," said one of the sources, adding that this was the message given to Jordanian political activists by an Iraqi Baptist Party delegation which visited the Kingdom two weeks ago.

Parallel to the decision, the Iraqi army is under strict orders "not to undertake any action that could be construed as opposition of the Shites (in the south) and Kurds (in the north)," said another source, dismissing as untrue a report by Tehran-based dissidents that Baghdad has launched a new "offensive" in the southern marshlands.

"It is highly improbable that Baghdad would do anything to rock the boat at this point in time, when its hopes are high that an end or at least an easing of the sanctions are in the horizon," said the source, who, like others who spoke to the Jordan Times on Iraq, preferred anonymity.

In the international scene,

the Baghdad government has stepped up its diplomatic drive to lobby friendly governments and big powers towards a relaxation of the sanctions if not altogether lifting the crippling trade embargo imposed when Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

The exchange value of the battered Iraqi dinar has remained steady around 450 to the American dollar in the past month, and market prices, although very steep, have steadied at certain levels after the government introduced tight controls, Iraq watchers said.

However, an average Iraqi family is barely able to meet its minimum food requirements for survival, health services are operating on an emergency basis and the number of Iraqis leaving the

country through the regular frontiers has dwindled after the government imposed a wallop 40,000-dinar travel tax per head.

President Saddam Hussein sacked his prime minister and reassumed the portfolio two months ago and launched a series of tight measures leading to what analysts see today as relative stability.

"The idea seems to be to hold the situation steady and not to allow any further deterioration in the market," said a seasoned analyst.

"True, the market could not get any worse as far as the average consumer is concerned, but stabilising the situation at whatever level possible appears to have been the basic objective."

The analyst argued that President Saddam's move to take direct control of the economy was prompted by a realisation that "the situation could totally get out of control if he allowed market forces to dictate the trends."

"Apparently, the Iraqi leadership is confident that it would be able to control the situation and restore it to pre-crisis level soon after the sanctions are at least eased," said another Iraq observer.

"But in the meantime, it could not let further deterioration of the dinar and market prices to an extent that it would be impossible to restore order."

In the meantime, almost every food item in the market is priced by the government, which is going after private sector importers to sell all their imports to official outlets. Similarly, farmers are not allowed to sell their produce in the market; instead they are obliged to deal with government-run societies, which set their own prices in the market.

"Surprisingly, food prices in the Baghdad market are not high at all when compared with markets outside," said a frequent traveller to Iraq. He said a tray of 30 eggs or a kilogramme of imported frozen chicken costs around \$1, prices that are more or less of an international level but still beyond the reach of an average Iraqi who earns around 1,000 dinars per month.

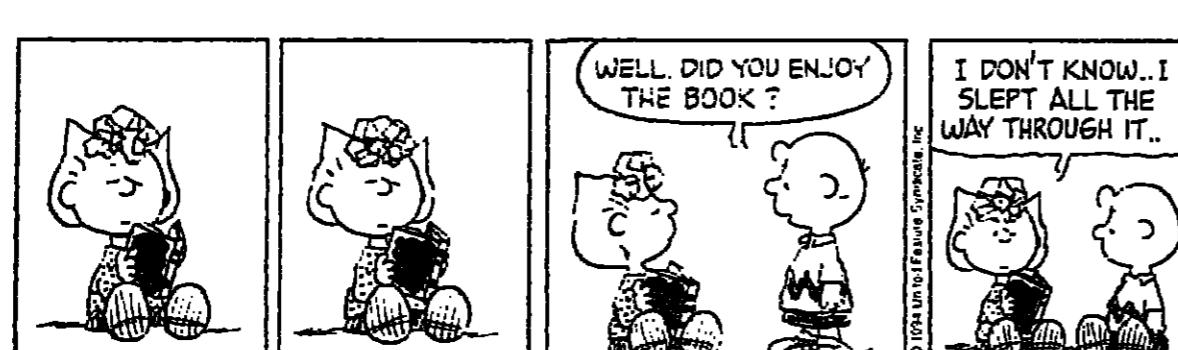
A regular Security Council review of the four-year-old sanctions comes up next month, and senior Iraqi envoys have been going around world capitals trying to enlist support in Baghdad's bid to boost its case for a lifting of the sanctions.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz secured a strong Russian endorsement for the Iraqi cause when he met with Moscow's Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev last week. The impact he made on Moscow became very clear when Mr. Kozyrev accused the West of being hostile to Iraq and resisting moves to ease the sanctions despite Baghdad's compliance with U.N. Security Council resolutions related to the Gulf crisis.

However, hopes are low that the next review of the sanctions at the U.N. would lead to an easing of the embargo, particularly after Rolf Ekeus said in public that it was premature since the U.N.-set mechanisms for long-term monitoring of Iraq's weapon programme would take more time to be in place and functioning.

But, Baghdad "is realistically hopeful that relaxation of the sanctions could come in three months from now" — when the Security Council meets on the issue sometime in October, said the traveller.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n Jeff



THE BETTER HALF

By Glasbergen



JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Helen Arnold and Mike Artherton

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOHBB

YAGUD

TIFFUL

CLUNUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: -

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: STEED GUESS PRYING LARYNX

Answer: What mom used on the knitted sweater — A STRING OF PURLS

THE Daily Crossword

by Robert Zimmerman

ACROSS

1 Watchbird

5 Scrooge words

8 Musical Barbs

14 Fukuyama's land

15 Egyptian god

16 Cleaning agent

17 Soft, musicality

18 Freeway

19 Computer sign-off

22 Sen. Thurmond

23 Andromeda

27 Increase in stages

31 Sculpture

34 Egyptian statesman

37 — off

38 Rancher

39 Rancheress?

41 Ivy

42 TV's "The —"

43 Frost's "The —"

44 Time zone letters

45 Corroding

46 Rhyming

47 Mystery phrase

50 Afghan island

Business & Finance

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1994

Financial Markets in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets		
Currency	New York Close Date 11/7/94	Tokyo Close Date 11/7/94
Sterling Pound	1.5495	1.5537
Deutsche Mark	1.5610	1.5575
Swiss Franc	1.3160	1.3109
French Franc	5.3650	5.3525**
Japanese Yen		
European Currency Unit	1.0230	1.0250**

London Interbank Interest Rates Date: 11/7/1994				
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	4.51	4.62	5.06	5.68
Sterling Pound	4.81	5.00	5.31	6.00
Deutsche Mark	4.68	4.68	4.75	4.93
Swiss Franc	3.93	4.06	4.18	4.35
French Franc				
Japanese Yen	1.87	1.93	1.95	2.12
European Currency Unit	6.00	6.06	6.19	6.44

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES		
London (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Monday.		
U.S. \$1.00 costs	1.3900/10	Canadian dollar
	1.5509/19	Deutschmarks
	1.7403/13	Dutch guilders
	1.3085/95	Swiss francs
	32.01/05	Belgian francs
	5.3302/52	French francs
	1545.16/6	Italian lire
	97.83/93	Japanese yen
	7.7200/00	Swedish crowns
	6.8205/55	Norwegian crowns
	6.1125/75	Danish crowns
One sterling	1.5578/88	
One ounce of gold	\$384.30/384.80	

Dollar braces for another round with bears after G-7

LONDON (R) — The dollar took another hammering on world markets Monday as rhetoric from the Group of Seven (G-7) proved futile against the selling pressure.

Although G-7 leaders attending the weekend summit in Naples voiced displeasure over the dollar's recent fall, lack of any concrete policy agreement added fuel to the U.S. currency's downward trend, dealers said.

"The non-existent G-7 statement on currencies was very disappointing. The market will test the downside," said a U.S. bank trader in Frankfurt.

The dollar fell two-and-a-half pence from late Friday levels in Europe to stand near 1,5480 marks at 1100 GMT, the lowest since December 1992 and just off a 1,5475 low reached in Asian trading earlier. It was down 1.3 pence

from its New York close on Friday.

"1.53 marks is the next chart point and the market won't be satisfied until we get there," said Takahiro Niimoto, assistant manager at Toyo Trust and Banking in London.

The dollar also fell against the Japanese currency but dealers said a political vacuum after the death of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung was likely to slow the dollar's decline on the yen as the U.S. unit benefited its safe-haven status.

The dollar edged under 98 yen in late morning in Europe to trade near 97.80 yen, marginally above the new post-war low of 97.55 yen recorded in Asia earlier.

Operators cited 95 yen as

likely to intervene aggressively to slow the fall, dealers said.

"We would have been at 96 already if we didn't have the death of Kim Il-Sung," said the U.S. bank dealer.

A surge in June U.S. non-farm payroll data heightened expectations of near-term rise in U.S. interest rates, dealers said. But credit-tightening by the Federal Reserve will only provide a better opportunity to sell dollars after the dollar initially blips higher, they said.

"We're back to a slow, steady drift down. The market won't fall rapidly but it will fall," said David Cocker, treasury adviser at Chemical Bank in London.

Operators cited 95 yen as the dollar's next objective, although the Bank of Japan is

if a string of key U.S. price data this week fan inflationary fears. June producer prices are due Tuesday, followed by consumer prices Wednesday. Retail figures are due Thursday.

The mark has been the star performer even against the Swiss franc, which normally strengthens on political instability, dealers said.

Confidence in the German economy and the Bundesbank's credit policy are drawing capital away from bond markets in the U.S. and Japan and into Germany, they said.

The dollar was also sharply lower against the pound and the Swiss franc. The dollar was near 1.3050 Swiss francs at 1100 GMT compared with a late Friday level of 1.3275, while the pound was trading at around \$1.5592 against Friday's \$1.5393.

Weak education threatens U.S. economy

LONDON (R)

— Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Monday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs

1.3900/10

1.5509/19

1.7403/13

1.3085/95

32.01/05

5.3302/52

1545.16/6

97.83/93

7.7200/00

6.8205/55

6.1125/75

1.5578/88

One ounce of gold

\$384.30/384.80

on a survey of business, labour and academic leaders — reported strong growth in living standards, manufacturing goods exports, manufacturing productivity and investment in plants and equipment in 1993.

But growing Asian production capacity and declining U.S. education standards are among the main threats the U.S. economy faces, the council said.

The council's 1994 Competitiveness Index — based

on a survey of business, labour and academic leaders — reported strong growth in living standards, manufacturing goods exports, manufacturing productivity and investment in plants and equipment in 1993.

But growing Asian production capacity and declining U.S. education standards are among the main threats the U.S. economy faces, the council said.

"With Asian economies

gathering strength, with competitive pressure spreading from autos and electronics to software and telecommunications, with U.S. savings rates at stubbornly low levels and with intractable problems in our elementary and secondary schools, it is easy to see why many people believe that the biggest challenges are still ahead," Mr. Allaire said.

Ninety-one per cent of those responding to the survey said U.S. policy should

focus on improving kindergarten to 12th grade education in the next five years.

Savings and investment incentives and worker training placed second and third in the most commonly identified priorities.

The survey was conducted earlier this year and included 80 members of the council. The council is a private, non-profit coalition of business, chief executives, labour unions and university presidents.

Coffee prices surge after fresh frosts in Brazil

LONDON (R) — Coffee prices Monday surged almost 25 per cent to 8½ year highs after frosts threatened to destroy up to half the Brazilian crop, the world's largest.

Industry sources said retail prices were certain to rise also, with a jar of coffee in Britain up 20 per cent by September.

News that a second frost in as many weeks had hit Brazil's major coffee growing areas sent prices on the London futures market more than \$900 a tonne higher to \$4,000 for delivery in September, their highest since early 1986.

"Two serious frosts in two weeks in unprecedeted," one trader said. "It's dangerous and scary."

Immediately there was coffee industry concern that the latest explosion in prices would motivate consumers to forsake the beverage and that luring them back might prove difficult.

"(There) is the serious possibility it will destroy the market we have carefully built up over so many years," council chairman of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO), Simeon Onchere, told Reuters.

"(The impact) of frosts last two to three years and after that they cause complications... it will tend to frustrate consumption," he added.

Prices have now risen five-fold since the beginning of last year, following a prolonged slump from the late 1980s when an international agreement to prop up the market collapsed.

Producers said it was ironic that frosts should hit this year when a shortage of coffee, as farmers switched to more lucrative crops, had already pushed world prices higher.

And many producers — most of them in developing and often heavily-indebted countries — now do not have much coffee in store to profit from the latest increases.

Many of the coffee stocks that are remaining are in the hands of consumers.

Mr. Onchere called for a return to an international agreement that would have the economic teeth to give stability to coffee prices, something he said the free market could not do.

He and other producers worry that with prices so high, farmers will again invest in their trees, boost their crops so that in two to three years time there will be so much coffee around prices will plunge again.

The latest price surge could see prices back to their highest since the 1970s once the scarcity of supply starts to filter through to the market, traders said.

"If prices exceed \$4,300, we go back to 1979... and above \$4,724 would take us back to 1977 when prices topped \$7,000 in the wake of a devastating 1975 freeze," said one analyst.

FOR YOUR Advertisement in

Jordan Times

Call tel:

667171 ext. 223

SANABEL REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT

Deluxe Villas and Apartments in Amman.

For further details please call

SANABEL REAL ESTATE

TEL : 864230 FAX 864231

La Vita Lounge

12:00 pm - v - Late

816690

863944

BURGUNDY

OPEN FOR LUNCH & DINNER

For reservations call 641361

Take away is available

Shat Al-Arab Street

Um Uthaim Commercial Centre

Tel: 861174

Care Tested Always Loved

3rd circle, Jabal Amman

Tel: 643216

Lunch, tea time and dinner

are served from 11:00 am till 11:45 pm.

3rd circle, Jabal Amman

Tel: 643216

Time Out Bar !!

Swefiyeh - 863944

Restaurant

V. Cool!!!

Restaurant

Time Out Bar !!

Swefiyeh - 863944

Restaurant

Time Out Bar !!

Swefiyeh - 863944

Restaurant

Time Out Bar !!

Swefiyeh - 863944

Restaurant

Time Out Bar !!

Ravelli's heroics tip balance Sweden's way

PALO ALTO, California (R) — Thomas Ravelli made two penalty shoot-outs saves on his record-equalling 115th appearance for Sweden Sunday to earn his side a place in the semifinals of the World Cup for the first time since 1958.

Sweden, who finished their quarter-final against Romania with 10 men after Stefan Schwarz was sent off in extra time, secured a meeting against Brazil Wednesday that with a 5-4 win on penalties after the sides finished 2-2 after extra time.

In what ultimately proved to be one of the most dramatic matches of the tournament, fortunes seesawed.

Ravelli eventually tipped the balance Sweden's way.

His saves from Dan Petrescu and Miodrag Belodedici in the shoot-out gave Sweden victory after Hakan Mild got the penalties underway by blasting the ball high over the Romanian bar.

After saving Belodedici's penalty to clinch the win, Ravelli was embraced by his ecstatic teammates who had seen victory snatched from their grasp a minute from the end of normal time when Florin Raducioiu equalised. Tomas Brolin had put the Swedes ahead in the 79th minute.

Romania were the better side during extra time and looked to have done enough to win when Raducioiu scored his second goal, and his fourth of the tournament, in the 101st minute.

But with just five minutes of extra time remaining Sweden pulled themselves back from the brink when Kennet Andersson headed home a speculative cross at the far post.

"It was a bit unprofessional of us not to finish it off in 90 minutes," said Ravelli. "But I knew that if I saved the last penalty we would win it. There was no pressure on me, I had everything to win."

The match failed to live up to expectations until almost 10 minutes from the end of normal time.

Although Romanian skipper Gheorghe Hagi prodded and probed, he could find no way through the Swedish defense.

The Romanian backline

held firm against some largely ineffective Swedish attacking and unimaginative approach work which consisted largely of long, high balls to the strikers.

Sweden, missing their injured captain and playmaker Jonas Thern, went close when Martin Dahlman hit a post with a fifth minute header and again in the 66th minute when Florin Prunea made an outstanding save to tip a Brolin drive over the bar.

But there were few clear-cut chances for either side until Sweden took the lead through Tomas Brolin.

His goal came from a free-kick which coach Tommy Svensson revealed afterwards he had rehearsed in secret training during the week.

Svensson said: "I saw something in the organisation of the Romanian defence in their earlier matches that I thought could give us an advantage and you saw what that was when we scored from the free kick."

Mild's short pass to Brolin from the free kick set the Parma attacker free, wide of the Romanian wall, and he scored from an acute angle.

Romania equalised when Hagi took a free kick wide on the Swedish left with a minute to go. The ball found Raducioiu who scored from close range.

Hagi was also instrumental in Raducioiu's second which came when the AC Milan striker blasted home from the edge of the box after 101 minutes.

A minute after that goal Sweden's cause looked lost when English referee Philip Don sent off Stefan Schwarz for his second yellow card of the match.

But Sweden battled back with Andersson's late equaliser — his fourth goal of the tournament — to take the match to penalties.

The shoot-out heartache for the Romanians left them ejected from the finals by penalties for the second successive tournament. Four years ago they lost by the same 5-4 scoreline after a 0-0 draw with Ireland.

They were inconsolable then and just as devastated again Sunday.



Sweden's Kennet Andersson watches as his header goes over Romanian goalkeeper Florin Prunea to score Sweden's second goal during their quarterfinal World Cup match at Stanford Stadium (AFP photo)



Goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli of Sweden makes the game-winning save against Miodrag Belodedici of Romania (AFP photo)

Swedes celebrate giant World Cup breakthrough

"They are drunk with joy," a policeman said.

In the port city of Gothenburg crowds sang for their local hero Thomas Ravelli, the veteran goalkeeper whose two saves in a penalty shoot-out clinched victory.

The 34-year-old silenced those who had criticised him for poor form for both his club IFK Gothenburg and the national team this season.

Newspapers devoted entire covers and supplements to the save."

"Now you are the greatest of them all, Ravelli," the tabloid Aftonbladet wrote across an enormous colour photograph of the sprawling keeper wrapped over both front and

back pages.

"I have never experienced such a great event in Swedish sport," said rival Expressen's soccer commentator Mats Olsson.

Even coach Tommy Svensson, whom most level-headed Swedes consider the most measured man in the world, was amazed.

"I have seen a lot in my life. But this beats everything by lengths," he told the national news agency TT after the game.

Few wanted to remind Svensson that Sweden has never beaten Brazil, but he looked like a man ready to set that historical record straight.

Sweden's giant World Cup breakthrough was a welcome.

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh International A Worldwide Professional Corporation

The Talal Abu-Ghazaleh International (TAGI) group of firms seeks to employ highly educated and qualified professionals for the following positions:

1. Consulting Manager
 - 10-15 years experience in various consultancy fields
 - Masters degree or higher
2. Consultants
 - Minimum 5 years experience with feasibility studies and MIS
 - B.Sc. or higher
3. Financial Systems Consultant
 - 5-10 years experience
 - Masters degree or higher
4. Information Technology Manager
 - Minimum 10 years experience in related fields
 - Masters degree or higher

General Conditions and Preferences

- Imperative fluency in spoken as well as written English and Arabic
- Willingness to travel
- Preferred degree from U.S. or U.K. accredited universities
- Dual nationality welcome

Please send your resume to:
Career Planning Department
Talal Abu-Ghazaleh International
P. O. Box 921100,
Amman 11192, Jordan



Romanians jubilant despite Cup defeat

BUCHAREST (R) — Romanians sang in the rain Sunday night in an outburst of emotion and celebration of their best-ever World Cup success.

Despite their team's quarter-final defeat by Sweden on penalties, fans streamed out of Bucharest bars and homes towards university square, scene of the bloody December 1989 revolution when Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu was toppled.

Spraying with champagne, young men ripped off their shirts and danced bare-chested on car roofs. Others reeled in the road in fierce rain to the traditional Hora Folkdance.

"Romania, Romania," they chanted, along with the names of leading players such as Gheorghe Hagi and Ilie Dumitrescu who were weeping on the pitch in California's Palo Alto stadium. The fans waved Romanian

national tricolour flags with holes torn in the middle as they did during the 1989 revolution.

Police cars began cruising Bucharest with lights flashing as soon as the whistle was blown.

Armoured trucks and buses full of riot police as well as fire trucks guarded the Swedish Embassy and the British Embassy — the match referee was England's Philip Don — in case of attacks but there was no sign of real trouble.

Small crowds of fans and convoys of cars paraded through the city with horns blaring and flags waving from the roofs.

But the damp weather ensured the crowds were far smaller than the tens of thousands who celebrated Romania's match triumphs over the previous three weekends.

Bulgaria transformed from no-hoppers to world-beaters

DALLAS (R) — Striker Hristo Stoichkov has dramatically transformed Bulgaria from a group of dispirited and nervous no-hoppers into a cohesive team capable of winning the World Cup.

The Bulgarian side which bravely fought back from a goal down to dump defending champions Germany out of the tournament Sunday bore no resemblance to the one drained of almost any hint of self-belief by their 5-0 defeat to Nigeria in the first round.

Having now beaten both of the 1990 World Cup finalists, Germany and Argentina, Bulgaria clearly believe they can become the first Eastern European side to win the trophy.

Such a feat would be outstanding not least because of their abysmal World Cup history, but because they were only seconds from not even qualifying for the tournament.

Emil Kostadinov earned them a sensational 2-1 victory over France in Paris with a goal from virtually the last

kick of their last qualifying match to send them to the United States instead of the French.

But they looked miserably out of their depth when they opened their World Cup campaign against debutants Nigeria.

Following the painful loss to the African champions that marked Bulgaria's 17th game without a win in six World Cup finals, several players drowned their sorrows in the bars of Dallas into the early hours of the following morning.

On the day of their show-down with Greece in a match that proved the turning point, the players were intensely nervous at their team hotel.

Neither was their tension eased by reports in the Sofia press that hundreds of Bulgarian skinheads were threatening a violent homecoming for the players at the airport if they lost to Greece.

But two penalties from Barcelona star Stoichkov relaxed the nerves and spurred Bulgaria to an historic 4-0

German players stunned by World Cup knockout

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (R) — German players, accustomed to the greatest heights, abdicated their World Cup throne in stunned disbelief Sunday.

Two superb Bulgarian goals in three minutes turned what had looked an open road for Germany to the semifinals into the cul-de-sac of quarterfinal defeat.

"We were in the dressing-room for 15 minutes and didn't talk very much. It was very quiet," said Lothar Matthaeus, who four years earlier in Rome had hoisted the World Cup trophy in triumph after West Germany's final victory over Argentina.

"We decided not to blame each other for mistakes. Everybody made some mistakes."

Reserve striker Stefan Kuntz said: "It was quiet. Everyone has to work with his own disappointment."

It was a particularly bitter blow for Matthaeus, whose World Cup ended on the day he equalled the record of 21 appearances in final tournaments, games, joining fellow German Uwe Seeler and Poland's Wladislaw Zmuda.

Matthaeus left his international future open but goalkeeper Bodo Illgner and striker Rudi Voeller said they had played their last games for Germany.

"I told the trainer in the dressing-room that I would no longer be playing in the national team... I had already taken the decision in my own mind but I had really wanted to leave as a world champion," said Illgner, who is 27 years old.

Voeller, still a wily striker at 34, had been pulled out of international retirement for the World Cup and said his final departure was nothing

to do with Sunday's 2-1 defeat in Giants Stadium in New Jersey.

"Some tears have fallen," German Football Federation President Egidius Braun said.

"Now we must analyse calmly and have a talk."

Team chief Berti Vogts put an arm round Bulgarian trainer Dimitar Penev and congratulated him before facing journalists.

"Naturally we're disappointed we're not in the last four. We made two small mistakes and they were punished ice-cold," said Vogts, who tasted World Cup glory as a member of Franz Beckenbauer's winning side in 1974 and as "the Kaiser's" assistant coach in 1990.

"After we were 1-0 up we didn't build up our game calmly, which enabled them to counter," he added but observed philosophically: "Football will continue to be played in Germany."

Vogts said he would consider his own future calmly and would stay in the job as long as he enjoyed it.

"After this defeat we'll have to show we're a real team," he said. "We must prepare for the (1996) European Championship. We had the best German players here in America and we will build up the team."

Vogts said the two fatal mistakes were in the defensive wall against Hristo Stoichkov's free kick for the first goal and in having Thomas Haessler, the smallest player in the team, trying to leave as a world champion."

Voeller, still a wily striker at 34, had been pulled out of international retirement for the World Cup and said his final departure was nothing



Juergen Klinsmann

said. Matthaeus, who has played a record 117 times for Germany, said he would discuss his international future after taking a holiday.

"I question the people who were already prepared to retire. I question their preparation," he said. "You shouldn't talk about retirement 10 minutes after the game."

"Football is cruel sometimes. From potentially 2-0 up to 2-1 down hurts a lot," midfielder Andreas Moeller said in sorrow at a disallowed strike by Voeller just two minutes before Bulgaria netted.

"We lost a game we mightn't have lost," Haessler, the outstanding German player in the match, said. "We had a lot of chances and they had only one-and-a-half. But that's soccer."

Goalkeeper Bodo Illgner, however, refused to blame the wall for the first goal. "We were caught cold on the free-kick. It came flatly and strongly across the wall. It was very well placed," he

Bulgarians celebrate victory

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Agencies)

— It was like a giant explosion — the roar of thousands of soccer fans Sunday night right after Bulgaria's World Cup quarterfinal victory over defending titlist Germany.

For Bulgaria, winless in five previous World Cups, the game turned into the biggest performance in the Balkan country's soccer history.

Minutes after the game was over the streets of the capital were crowded with jubilant people waving national flags, while some dressed themselves in white, green and red caps and shouted "Bulgaria-champion."

Some ten thousand soccer fans, who had watched the victory on huge TV screens in front of the National Palace of Culture, were dancing and singing hours after the game was over.

Hundreds of cars filled the streets in downtown Sofia causing a total traffic chaos and blocking the way for public transport.

With slogans like "Ole, ole, ole, ole — We Are The Champions" and "Go Bulgaria, Go" the people on the streets were cheered by fans on motor bikes and cars blowing air horns.

Stoichkov for President" chanted a man in his late fifties waving a small paper-made national flag.

Hristo Stoichkov, the famous Barcelona striker, turned the game around with his perfect freekick performance. It was Stoichkov's fifth

goal in this tournament.

In an interview after the game, aired from New York, the happy goatherd said he is dedicating this victory to his daughter, Michaela, who celebrated her 6th birthday Sunday.

State-run TV played several times after the game a song based on the popular German pre-war song "Lili Marleen" with a new text describing the soccer victory over the Germans.

In the semifinal at Giants Stadium Wednesday, the Bulgarians will meet three-time winner Italy.

Serbs jubilant

In Sarajevo, the hills around Sarajevo echoed with rhythmic gunfire Sunday as Bosnian Serb soldiers celebrated news of Bulgaria's victory over Germany in the World Cup soccer competition.

The Serbs, who have survived Bosnia since April 1992, share linguistic, religious and ethnic ties with Bulgaria and are generally hostile towards Germany, against whom they fought in World War II.

Serb soldiers on the hills above Sarajevo fired into the air at each of the Bulgarian goals.

Vogts under fire

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cup wife-beaters hit harder

PARIS (AFP) — French wife-beaters are hitting their spouses for longer and harder during the World Cup, a women's help association said here Monday. More than 10 per cent of battered wives calling the Paris-based association blamed the World Cup, saying their husbands had been angered when their wives called them to table during a match. If the children were making too much noise or their team lost, violent husbands would attack their wives or their offspring, the association, Stop! Aid for Battered Wives, said. "Eight years ago, it was worse, when France was in the series," a spokeswoman said, urging women to "keep a low profile" and men to "drink mineral water."

Bulgarian kills husband amid Cup celebrations

SOFIA (R) — A woman killed her husband with a kitchen knife after he came home drunk from celebrating Bulgaria's victory over Germany in the World Cup, the state news agency BTA said Monday. Matei Jordanov, 46, died after his wife grabbed a knife and stabbed him three or four times Sunday night, the agency said. The woman had told police in Kyustendil, western Bulgaria, Jordanov had threatened to kill their son.

Mad jailers given World Cup slip

KAISERSLAUTERN, Germany (AFP) — Two Albanians escaped from jail while their warders watched the World Cup on television, it was revealed Monday. The two used part of a bed frame to dig a hole through their cell wall and climbed over a three-metre wall using bed sheets. Police admitted Monday they had no clues over the pair's current whereabouts. Germany lost Sunday's semifinal match 2-1 against Bulgaria.

Monk in World Cup tragedy

BANGKOK (AFP) — A Thai Buddhist monk died and a 10-year-old novice was injured late Saturday when they climbed a water tower to adjust a TV aerial for a World Cup play-off game. The television reported, Phra Suvit Wangka and the boy, Prasit Boonmee, volunteered to climb the 15 metre tower when the television signal at Tai Temple deteriorated shortly before the Italy-Spain match, military-run Channel 7 said Sunday. The antenna collapsed, struck a power line and exploded, knocking both Phra Suvit and Prasit to the ground. Both were rushed to a local hospital in Kanchanaburi province, 128 kilometres (80 miles) west of here. Phra Suvit died of head injuries, the report said, adding that Prasit was still in the hospital with severe burns.

Golfer killed in freak accident

GLOVERSVILLE, New York (AFP) — A teenage golfer, angry with himself over a poor shot, was killed when he broke his golf club over a bench and a portion of it snapped back into his heart, authorities said. The youth was identified as 16-year-old Jeremy Brenner, who was playing golf with friends at the Kingsboro Golf Club in New York state. Fulton County coroner Paul Decker said the shaft from the No. 3 wood snapped back into the teen's heart and pierced his pulmonary vein, causing him to bleed to death.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH
SRS Trouve Meilleur Service, Inc.

NO WAY OUT

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ J 8 5
♥ A Q 7 5
♦ Q 7
♣ Q 9 8 4

WEST
♦ 9 8 4 3
♥ 7 6 5 2
♦ 5 K
♣ A K 10 6 2

EAST
♦ 7 6 5 4
♥ 9 8 2
♦ A J 9 8 4
♣ K 6

SOUTH
♦ A Q
♥ J 10 6 4 3
♦ 5 3
♣ A J 7 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 C 1 ♦ 4 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

The 14th European Community Championships was won by Italy,

with France, second and Britain,

third. The results of all events, both

open and closed, will be taken into account to determine the winner.

In the Mixed Team event, Valerie Polet of Belgium found a nest line in her country's match against Britain.

The Belgians reached four hearts

thanks to somewhat of an overbid by North on soft values. West found that an excess of high cards can be a mixed blessing.

West cashed the king and ace of diamonds, then cashed with the king of clubs. Declver was faced with a possible loser in each black suit, but found a pretty way to take advantage of West's embarrassment of wealth.

Declver captured the king of hearts and drew two more rounds of trumps, cashing the king of spades. Now came the ace of clubs. West, Valerie Gobet, saw the endplay coming. If she held on to the king of clubs, another club would force her to win and either lead away from the king of spades or revert to diamonds, handing Declver the contract via a ruff-suit.

West came up with a valiant effort, which jettisoned the king of clubs under the ace. That defense would have succeeded had East held the jack of clubs. As the cards lay, however, Declver now had no club loser and the contract rolled home. Well played and well defended.

CAR FOR SALE

Mitsubishi Pajero, 4 cylinder, made 1992, diplomatic plate, green colour — metallic, air-condition with full options.

For more information, please call: 681915 between 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.

COPIERS FOR SALE

IN A VERY GOOD CONDITION
FREE MAINTENANCE AND WARRANTY
PAYMENT FACILITIES ARE APPLICABLE

INTERNATIONAL TRADING OFFICE
7, CIRCLE - ABDULLAH GOSHEH Str.
TEL : 829014

Unser wins Indycar race

CLEVELAND, Ohio (R) — American Al Unser Jr. got his fifth win in the last six Indycar races Sunday, beating Briton Nigel Mansell by a convincing 23.89 seconds in the Cleveland Grand Prix Sunday.

Unser, the polesitter and this year's Indianapolis 500 winner, won with a track record speed of 138.026 mph (209.251 kph) in a Penske Ilmor. Canadian Paul Tracy finished third, also in a Penske Ilmor.

Unser extended his points lead to 127 to 86 over Brazilian teammate Emerson Fittipaldi, who retired from his race due to a fire in his brake lines.

Mansell, the defending series champion, moved into third place with 72 points. Unser drove a flawless, uneventful race while Mansell, in a Lola Ford Cosworth, had two close calls that could have eliminated him.

Unser said: "It was a pretty good run. I was fortunate to get a good start. And there was no pressure from behind, so when I came upon a lap-sped car, I could give it a lot of room."

Despite his distant second-place finish, Mansell was pleased. "I drove my rear off," the former world driving champion said.

"I feel very satisfied. The team did a brilliant job for me. I know I drove as hard as I can and we were beaten by a better team, better car, better driver."

"And that's what the game is all about. We had reliability, so as I said, my second-place today almost feels like a win."

Mansell's first incident occurred when he was about to lap teammate Mario Andretti, who was trying to overtake slower traffic. They tangled.

Canada's Jacques Villeneuve, who finished fourth in a Reynard Ford Cosworth, was the last on the lead lap.

Stefan Johansson of Sweden finished fifth in a 1993 Penske Ilmor.

Indurain wins time trial to go into Tour de France lead

BERGERAC, France (AP)

— Three-time winner Miguel Indurain overwhelmed rival Tony Rominger by two minutes Monday in a pivotal time trial of the Tour de France to take the overall lead after nine stages.

Indurain now has a lead of

two minutes, 28 seconds over Rominger after the 64-kilometre leg from Perigueux to Bergerac in southwestern France. Indurain's time was 1 hour, 15 minutes, 58 seconds.

Johan Museeuw of Belgium, who had the lead entering the day, ended up 7 minutes, 16 seconds behind Indurain and dropped deep in the standings.

Indurain had won his last three tours on the basis of victories — sometimes by big margins — in the time trials. The only time he faltered was in the final time trial last year when Rominger won easily after Indurain had the tour wrapped up.

Indurain was ahead of Rominger by 24 seconds at 6.5 kilometres and increased the lead to almost a minute at 15.1 kilometres.



Miguel Indurain

by 1:24 as Rominger was slowed when he had to change a flat tire, costing about 25 seconds.

The Spaniard increased it to exactly two minutes at the end.

Sprinters had dominated the first eight stages, jock-

3 soccer leagues to try kick-ins

DALLAS (R) — Three European leagues will experiment with kick-ins instead of throw-ins next season, FIFA General Secretary Sepp Blatter said Saturday.

While Bangladesh was 2-6 in World Cup qualifying and was outscored 28-7, soccer is played in every village and town, and is more popular than any other sport.

expected the change to be written into the laws of the game within two years.

"I am sure that in two years the kick-in will replace the throw-in in the laws of the game and then we will have an even faster game than we have now," Blatter said in an interview with Australia's SBS TV network.

The kick-in, used in soccer in the 1860s and 1870s, was replaced by the throw-in in 1882.

Blatter said the kick-in would also add to the skill element. "There will be more technique than we have now, because by kicking the ball in it is easier to control it."

ANNONCE

Les français résidant ou de passage en Jordanie sont cordialement invités au dîner-buffet que donnera l'ambassadeur de France à l'occasion de la Fête Nationale, le jeudi 14 Juillet à partir de 21h 00, à la résidence de l'ambassadeur.

Les personnes n'ayant pas reçu leur invitation sont priées de se présenter au Consulat, munis d'une pièce d'identité, afin de la retirer. Celle-ci sera demandée à l'entrée.

Une tenue correcte est exigée pour cette occasion.

MORE Fine Jewellers
gold-gems-style
18.21.22.24 k Gold
Unique Designs.
Dajani Jewellers
Amra Hotel Shops
Amman.



مدرسة مادبا للפסيفس

MADABA MOSAIC SCHOOL

شروع التعاون الأردني الإيطالي

The Madaba Mosaic School is a public school that enrolls 15 students (male/Female) per year. Students undergo a three year training program in the field of ancient mosaic restoration and modern mosaic production. The school is a public school which issues a tawjih degree in the area of mosaics. Enrollment of new students for the academic year 1994-1995 has just begun. Those interested in enrolling in the MMS must have completed tenth grade with an average of no less than 75%.

For more information call MMS tel: 08-540759.

Applications obtained from:

- Ministry of Tourism (front desk)
- Italian Embassy (Cultural Department)
- Tourist office in Madaba

Applications deadline is July, 30 1994.

FOR RENT

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT

Two bedrooms, L-shaped sitting and dining room, two bathrooms, fully and modernly equipped, carpeted and furnished, with telephone and central heating.

Location: Opposite Amra Hotel, Um Utheina.

PLEASE CALL : 679376 , 812229

FOR RENT

One bedroom, one sitting and dining room, kitchen and complete bathroom. Central heating, colour TV and washing machine.

Private entrance and telephone. Near ARAMEX.

For further details, please call tel. 680131

INDECENT PROPOSAL

Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30

Tel.: 618274 - 618275

Nabil Al Mashini Theatre

Tel.: 675571

Nabil & Hisham's

AHLAN THEATRE

Tel.: 625155

Present their play:
WHAT A PEACE!
(Salam Ya Salam)

Daily at 8:30 p.m.
The theatre is closed on Tuesdays.

Cinema PHILADELPHIA	Tel.: 634144	Cinema PLAZA	Tel.: 699238	Cinema CONCORD	Tel.: 677420	Cinema and Theatre AMMOUN	Tel.: 618274 - 618275	Nabil Al Mashini Theatre	Tel.: 675571	Nabil & Hisham's	AHLAN THEATRE	Tel.: 625155
Michael J. Fox James Woods in The Hard Way Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30		Nabila Obeid and Farouk Al Fishawi in Unveiling The Sec- rets Arabic Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 5:00, 6:45, 8:30, 10:30		CONCORD '1' Silence of Lambs Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30		CONCORD '2' PERFECT WORLD Shows: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30		Today & Everyday Abu Awwad in social comedy "PUNCTURED BAG"		Present their play: WHAT A PEACE! (Salam Ya Salam)		

NEWS IN BRIEF

Another Jordanian held in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA (AP) — The Jordanian regional director of an Islamic charity organisation has been arrested for alleged links to an Islamic extremist group. He was the fourth Muslim foreigner apprehended in the past week. In Manila, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon ordered the immigration bureau to investigate the presence "in unusual numbers" of Iranians, Pakistanis and others in areas where the extremist Abu Sayyaf group operates. The group has been blamed for a series of kidnappings and bombings in the southern Philippines. The group has been holding a Roman Catholic priest since last month after massacring 15 Christian hostages on nearby Basilan Island. Mahmoud Abdul Jalil, 27, regional director of the International Islamic Relief Organisation, was taken into custody here Friday, officials said. Mr. Jalil has lived in the Philippines for the past 10 years and is married with three children, the officials said. Mr. Abdul Jalil was the fourth foreigner and the second Jordanian to be picked up in raids that began after military intelligence officials said Muslim foreigners were supporting the Abu Sayyaf group. Others arrested in the crackdown include one Iranian and a Pakistani.

Gaza police start 'border' patrols

GAZA CITY (AFP) — Palestinian police began patrols near the Gaza Strip borders with Israel and Egypt on Monday in a bid to improve security and halt smuggling, a high-ranking official told AFP. The new force also intends putting up several observation points. "There is a lot of smuggling of weapons, drugs and cars and we want to put a stop to it," the officer said. Under the autonomy agreement, which was implemented in May, Israel controls the borders. The Palestinian patrols are inside the areas under the control of the new police force.

21,000th ship intercepted by U.S.-Navy

Bahrain (AP) — A Maltese-flagged ship sailing from Saudi Arabia to Jordan was the 21,000th vessel to be intercepted by U.S.-led naval forces watching for prohibited Iraqi trade, the U.S. Navy said Monday. The ship was identified as the Ionia Korti. It was en route to Aqaba after sailing from the Saudi port of Jeddah with 53 containers of general cargo. Lieutenant Hu Pittman of the U.S. Naval Forces Central Command, which is headquartered in the Gulf, said the interception was July 9. He said the frigate USS Stephen W. Groves sent a boarding team that checked out the cargo for prohibited goods and the Ionia Korti was allowed to proceed.

Algeria raises air fares by up to 30%

TUNIS (R) — Algeria raised airline fares by 20 to 30 per cent on Monday to keep up with higher operating costs and a currency devaluation, state radio said. The increases applied to the national airline, Air Algerie, as well as foreign airlines based in Algeria, the radio quoted an Air Algeria spokesman as saying. The ticket prices on internal routes, operated only by Air Algerie, rose by 30 per cent. On international flights the increases ranged from 20 to 30 per cent.

India's top policewoman wins award

MANILA (AP) — India's highest-ranking policewoman has won the 1994 Ramon Magsaysay Award for government service for her contributions to controlling crime, improving the image of law enforcement and improving prison conditions, it was announced Monday. Kiran Bedi, inspector general of prisons in the Delhi area, was cited by the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation. The award carries a prize of \$50,000 and is among Asia's most prestigious. "No social relationship in Asia is more fraught with ambiguity than that between the police and the people," the foundation said. "For too many people, the police are not a positive good, only a necessary evil." According to the citation, Ms. Bedi earned a master's degree and won the Asia women's lawn tennis championship in 1973 before joining the Indian police. As deputy commissioner for Delhi's west and north districts, Ms. Bedi arranged loans and assistance for beggars so they could set up legitimate businesses. She also established drug rehabilitation centres that were expanded when she became deputy director of the narcotics bureau. In 1993, Ms. Bedi became inspector general of prisons in the Delhi area, which included the notorious Tihar prison, where some 8,000 inmates were housed. 90 per cent of whom were simply awaiting trial.

Zambia seeks Israeli know-how

TEL AVIV (AP) — Zambian President Frederick J.T. Chiluba said Monday that he came to Israel hoping to go home with commitments to bring Israeli technological know-how to his country. His visit includes stops at Israeli military industries marketing advanced military technology. "We did not come here to ask for money, we are here because we want your knowledge and your expertise," Mr. Chiluba told Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin after signing a cooperation agreement.

Anti-drug drive working, Lebanon says

DAMASCUS (R) — A campaign launched in 1992 to rid Lebanese land of narcotics production is succeeding with help from Syrian troops stationed in the country. Lebanon's interior minister has said. The minister, Bechara Merjei, said in an interview with the Syrian official newspaper Al Baath published on Monday: "There is no new cannabis production now. There might still be some stocks that we have not found yet, but we are continuing our drive to discover them. In 1992 an area of 5,680 hectares planted with cannabis was destroyed ... our drug-fighting units have proof that there are no areas planted with drugs in 1993," the minister said.

Haiti regime ousts U.N.-OAS mission

UNITED NATIONS (AFP) — Haitian authorities have given an international human rights delegation 48 hours to leave Haiti, diplomatic sources here said Monday. The order was given in a communiqué to the Port-au-Prince headquarters of the United Nations Organisation of American States joint mission made up of some 120 delegates who watch for human rights violations. The 48-hour eviction notice from the de facto military government of General Raoul Cedras comes amid rising tensions in Haiti as more U.S. naval ships took up positions this week off the coast of the Caribbean nation (see page 4).

Amnesty: Lebanon failed to answer charges

LONDON (AFP) — Amnesty International said Monday Lebanon had failed satisfactorily to answer charges that it tortured 14 prisoners accused of collaborating with Israel. The London-based rights group reiterated in a communiqué its allegations made last April that the prisoners had been tortured at Defence Ministry premises in Beirut. Amnesty said in April it was "particularly concerned that no attempt appear to have been made (by the Lebanese authorities) to investigate the allegations." The group said three doctors at the American University in Beirut were designated, at the request of lawyers for the 14, to examine them, but that the doctors "promptly filed petitions asking to be excused." No other arrangements for an independent medical examination have been made, it said. Amnesty noted that Lebanese Justice Minister Bahige Tabbara had denied the torture allegations, but added: "In the absence of any independent investigation into the allegations of torture, with a public report setting out its findings, the organisation could not dismiss such allegations as false or tendentious."



NAMING CEREMONY: Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor pose with Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah and Princess Rania, their son Prince Al Hussein

and the parents of Princess Rania at a naming ceremony for the new-born Prince at the Al Nadwa Palace on Monday. Prince Al Hussein was born on June 28 (photo by Crystal)

241 Jordanian claimants to get nearly \$1m in compensation this month

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Two hundred and forty-one Jordanians who filed claims for compensation against deaths or serious injuries in the Gulf crisis triggered by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 could expect to receive payment this month, officials said Saturday.

The release of the payments, received from a special U.N. compensation fund set up after the liberation of Kuwait in early 1991, came after an order issued by His Majesty King Hussein. It is the first installment of payments released by the Geneva-based committee since it was set up.

The announcement came as a watershed for the thousands of Jordanians who were forced out of Kuwait as a result of the Iraqi invasion and who have filed claims for compensation.

Many of the claimants had given up hope of receiving payment, after repeated reports that the U.N. fund had no money to pay out. However, it remained unclear when claimants in categories other than the one which is being considered could hope to receive payment, given the low funds available with the U.N. body.

The total amount of the honoured claims is \$2.5 million, and the officials said a government committee chaired by the labour minister which is in charge of handling the

claims would be notifying each claimant.

No details were available as to how many of the claimants were granted the \$11,000 they sought under the U.N. guidelines, which set a \$2,500-\$10,000 bracket for "category B" claims — those related to the death or serious injuries sustained by a family member.

The U.N. said three weeks ago it was releasing a total of \$2.7 million for 670 "Category B" claimants from 16 countries.

Some of the claims were rejected, but no details of the rejections were immediately available.

In a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, late Friday, Labour Minister Khaled Ghzawi said the King had ordered the committee to make "full payment" of the claims accepted by the U.N.

Earlier reports, unconfirmed by officials, had said that the government committee was planning to set aside a small percentage of the claims — as and when they were settled — for administrative expenses. The King's order means that no such reductions would be made.

Yahya Al Otaibi, head of a centre that helped the returnees to fill in the applications, said all claimants would be contacted individually and asked to contact the authorities to collect payment. He declined to comment any further and referred all inquiries to the Ministry of Labour. No official was

immediately available for comment at the ministry.

Applicants who contacted the centre said they were told that the payments would be released this month and to await intimation from the authorities. They said they were also told that the committee had opened a new office in downtown Amman and details of all applications were being processed by computer.

In his comments to Petra, Mr. Ghzawi said pending applications would be handled soon by the U.N. fund, which has so far scrutinised 1,119 claims under "category B," to which the panel has given priority.

Jordanian claims under this category number around 700, officials have said.

According to Mohammad Akel, a senior official of the ministry of labour, Jordanians have filed 110,000 claims in five categories to the U.N. compensation committee. About 66,000 claims are in the "category A," which deals with claims related to forced departure from Kuwait as a result of the Iraqi invasion; "category C" deals with losses of personal property and "categories D and E" deal with claims of commercial entities for compensation for losses of a commercial nature.

The Jordanian applications total a claim of \$3.5 billion, according to Dr. Akel.

Mr. Otaibi, himself a returnee from Kuwait, said last month some of the "category

B" claims were "erroneously filed."

"Some of the claimants did not qualify for compensation under category B, but still insisted on filing the claims," Mr. Otaibi said. He could not provide a clear figure on the number of such "erroneous" claims, but said it was not very high.

The U.N. compensation committee has received up to 2.5 million claims which total sum of billions of dollars (Kuwait itself has filed a claim for \$70 million).

The committee says it has around \$30 million at its disposal.

Under Security Council resolutions, 30 per cent of all proceeds from Iraqi oil exports — as and when they are resumed after the lifting of international sanctions against that country — are to be channelled to the compensation fund.

The funds already available with the committee came from Iraqi funds frozen abroad as part of the sanctions, which took effect a few days after the invasion of Kuwait.

The U.N. fund is hoping for more funds when Turkey pays 30 per cent of the proceeds from a one-time sale of nine to 12 million barrels of Iraqi oil which remains in a closed pipeline that runs from Iraqi oil fields to a Turkish terminal in the Mediterranean.

That would mean an estimated \$50 to \$60 million reaching the committee.

7 foreigners killed in Algeria; suspects held in Italians' murder

ALGIERS (Agencies) — Suspected militants killed seven East European technicians in two attacks Monday, raising to 51 the number of foreigners killed in an escalating campaign intended to cripple Algeria's economy and topple its government.

Last week, assailants slit the throats of seven Italian sailors at the port of Djedjed.

Security officials said the five victims of the first attack, in the Algiers suburb of Oued Ouchay, were killed after their bus was stopped at a roadblock by gunmen posing as uniformed police.

There were conflicting accounts of the nationalities of the five victims, who were on contract with the state oil company. Security officials said there were four Russians and one Romanian. While other authorities said they included one Russian, two Belarusians, a Ukrainian and a Romanian.

Mr. Tremaglia told reporters in Algiers he learned of the arrests at a meeting with Interior Minister Abdul Rahma Meziane Cherif.

In a dispatch from the Algerian capital, the Italian news agency ANSA quoted

Mr. Tremaglia as saying Mr. Cherif told him the two Algerian men had confessed to a role in the murders and helped to identify alleged accomplices.

The seven seamen had their throats slit while sleeping on the grain ship Lucia. It was the second-worst single killing of foreigners since fighting erupted in 1992 between Muslim fundamentalists and security forces.

ANSA quoted Mr. Tremaglia as saying that Algerian authorities had told him the two men had "direct links" to the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS). Algeria's banned main opposition party.

The government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi is due to address the lower house on the killings on Tuesday. The murders horrified Italy and prompted calls for better protection for foreign nationals working in Algeria.

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's human rights record deteriorated further last year as the government intensified a campaign to quell Muslim extremists, the Egyptian Organisation for Human Rights said Monday.

But in an annual report, the private organisation held armed Islamic groups responsible for 1993's escalation of violence. Their actions killed 137 of the year's 207 people whose deaths were attributed to extremist violence and police counter-violence.

The report said extremists killed 90 policemen, 45 Egyptian civilians, including six Coptic Christians because of their religion, and two foreign tourists. Police were responsible for the deaths of 59 extremists and 11 bystanders.

Negad Al Borai, the organisation's secretary-general, told reporters the toll was 50 per cent higher than during the three previous years combined.

And Mr. Borai said although the report did not list human rights violations in 1994, his organisation has seen no evidence that either the government or the extremists have moderated their tactics.

An Associated Press count for this year shows that 109 people have been killed, but the number of policemen slain by extremists has decreased greatly in the past two months.

Mr. Borai also reported no lessening of the government's alleged use of torture, arbitrary detention, collective punishment and intentional killing of extremists. The report said it has documented 14 cases of people who died under torture in 1993.

"The government did not even respond to our demand

to investigate these 14 cases," Mr. Borai said.

One deterioration in human rights guarantees, which the organisation's report called dangerous, was President Hosni Mubarak's continued extensive use of military courts to punish suspected extremists since early last year.

Civilians should never be tried by military courts, Mr. Borai said, because their sentences are subject only to review by the president and cannot be appealed. Military courts sentenced 58 people to death; 37 have been hanged, and the rest are at large.

As for the extremists, the human rights group termed their extending targets and terror techniques to cause more civilian casualties.

Most damaging were 12 bomb explosions set by the extremists aiming to assassinate top government officials or terrorise civilians. Egypt's prime minister and ministers of interior and information were among extremist targets, but all survived.

Al Gamma Al Islamiya, or the Islamic Group, and Jihad — the extremist cells most responsible for violence in the expanded two-year-old confrontation between government and extremists — also continued a campaign to terrorise Egypt's secular intellectuals, the report said.

It also highlighted cases of 54 Palestinians detained in Egyptian prisons without charge or trial. Most are held for political reasons. Mr. Borai said.

As in many other Arab countries, Palestinians often complain of maltreatment in Egypt, especially since Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders aligned themselves with Iraq during the 1990-91 Gulf war.

Column 8 Jackson entourage denies wedding report

LOS ANGELES (AFP) — Members of Michael Jackson's entourage denied reports that the pop megastar had married the daughter of Elvis Presley in the Dominican Republic in May. "My understanding is it's completely false," Sam Emerson, one of Jackson's photographers, told AFP. "This is not true," said a member of the Michael Jackson Production management, who asked not to be named. In the Dominican Republic, attorney Francisco Alvarez Perez said he had wed Jackson, 35, and Lisa Marie Presley, 26, at his home in La Vega on May 26.

According to an official marriage record obtained Sunday, complete with the requisite government seals, the two Americans were wed by Alvarez, La Vega's civil records official, on May 26. Lisa Marie Presley is the daughter of Elvis Presley and Priscilla Presley. Heir to a fortune now worth an estimated \$100 million, the aspiring singer was divorced earlier this year from musician Danny Keough, and has two children from their marriage.

Charles does not want church-state break — archbishop

YORK, England (AFP) — The Archbishop of York, John Habgood, second only to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Anglican Church, said late Sunday that Prince Charles did not favour a break between church and state.

"There has been much misleading speculation about his views on the established status of the Church of England," Arch. Habgood said, alluding to recent televised statements by Prince Charles that he wished to be the defender of all faiths rather than just the defender of the Anglican faith if he becomes king.

Speaking at the church synod meeting in York, Arch. Habgood said Prince Charles had "made it clear to the Archbishop of Canterbury (George Carey) and myself that his remarks should not be taken as implying support for disestablishment or any other change in this country's constitution."

"His Royal Highness's remarks about the importance of faith in an increasingly secular society and his concern for all subjects of the sovereign, regardless of religion, are much to be welcomed," Arch. Habgood added.

Earlier, Arch. Carey said there was no reason why Prince Charles could not become the head of the established church as well as representing other faiths.

Archbishop appeals for return of kidnapped baby

LONDON (AFP) — Dr. George Carey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, appealed Sunday for the return of a newborn baby kidnapped by a woman from a hospital in the central city of Nottingham for the sake of the child's family.

"Our hearts go out to that family with their plight. I want to say that we're all praying for you," Arch. Carey said on BBC Radio, as special prayers were said in churches across the country for the safe return of Abbie Humphies, abducted just four hours after her birth on July 1.

"We want that you child to be returned to the parents unharmed so that family love may continue," he added. "I'd want to say to whoever may be protecting or has the baby that surely you would feel it's not your child. You must return it to the legitimate mother and father, and we hope quickly, so that the child would be protected from further harm."

"It's obviously someone who is highly disturbed, we must give her help," he continued. The woman who took the baby was caught on security cameras in the hospital posing as a nurse. She said she had to take the child for a hearing test. Numerous media appeals by police for information on the case have been answered by a flood of calls from the public, including one from a man calling himself Gary, who said his wife had Abbie and that the baby was well.

John in 54